



## LIGHT AT LAST.

## An Interesting Chapter of Secret Political History.

Dewey Tells Why He Led the Harrison Hosts Against Blaine.

## A MEMORABLE INTERVIEW BEFORE THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

In Which the Man of Maine Declared That No Republicans Could Be Elected in '92 — The Party Demanded a Change of Policy—Letters From Prominent Men Reviewing the Character of the Dead Statesman—Funeral Arrangements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Chauncey M. Dewey gave to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter a detailed account of the circumstances under which he took the leadership of the Harrison forces and the opposition to J. G. Blaine's supporters at the Minneapolis Convention last June. At that time Mr. Dewey only stated that he was not in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination, because Mr. Blaine was not a candidate. He held that the Blaine boomers had no right to use Mr. Blaine's name since he had so distinctly stated in his letter to Gen. Clarkson that he must be considered out of the race. But in spite of this many people have not been able to understand why Mr. Dewey could assume a position seemingly of aggressive hostility to his old-time friend. The reporter, therefore, called on Mr. Dewey and asked if he would now give an explanation. Mr. Dewey thought for a moment, then leaned back in his big office chair and said: "You ask me a question which has often been put to me. How could you, as a Blaine man of twenty-five years, have so cordially and strenuously supported the nomination of Gen. Harrison at Minneapolis? I presume I have received a bushel of letters on that subject, most of them very abusive. They charge ingratitude, unfaithfulness, and similar crimes.

"I had been on terms of the closest friendship with Mr. Blaine for a quarter of a century. I had supported him without regard to personal consequences whenever he was a candidate, and had never asked or expected any return from him. I believed in the man, in his unequalled capacity for public affairs, in his leadership, in his genius for things American, and felt that his administration, if he should become President, would be brilliant and phenomenally beneficial to the country. During the dominance of Mr. Conkling in this State this persistent and consistent support of Mr. Blaine led to very unpleasant consequences for me. Mr. Conkling broke relations, which had been very cordial and intimate, and these were I suppose at State or national conventions it was in the name of opposition. This emboldened and supported Mr. Blaine for the chief magistracy had in it no element of opposition or enmity to anybody else or his ambitions. It was simply a desire to have J. G. Blaine President of the United States.

"When Mr. Blaine wrote his letter to Gen. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, last year and notified him as the representative of the party that he would, under no circumstances, be a candidate at Minneapolis for the Presidency, I determined to ascertain, if that meant that he would not take the nomination if tendered him. I sent the late Gen. Husted down to Washington on the mission. Mr. Blaine said to the General: 'Say to Chauncey Dewey for me that he is entitled, if any man is, to know exactly what my intentions are. I am not a candidate and will not accept the nomination, and he must therefore act as he thinks best, without regard to me, in selecting the candidate whom he will support.'

"I saw Mr. Blaine a few days before I went to the convention," Mr. Dewey continued, and had a conference with him of an hour and a half. It was the most delightful of the many charming interviews I have had with him. He was feeling better than usual and had the brightness and elasticity and that singularly attractive kaleidoscopic change of thought and expression which were peculiarly his own. Our discussion was mainly of the convention and the party. The talk about candidates was particularly free and Mr. Blaine was especially clear in his discussion of the probabilities of success.

"He said that no Republican who could be nominated, not even himself, would be successful in the coming canvass. He indicated the forces which had been accumulating ever since the war for a change of the policy of the Government, and he believed the time had come when they would be too strong for the Republican party. He said several times: 'I can see no prospect of success in this canvass. The people are determined to try another policy.'

"He was fully alive to and very emphatic on the spirit of the Republican policy and its benefit to the country. But he was equally clear that many kinds of elements antagonistic to each other were in union for a trial of their theories of government, and hoping in the common success to which they were pledged each one would have an opportunity of having its views tried in practical legislation. He said that he was not a candidate.

"During the conversation he asked me whom I was for and I told him I was for Gen. Harrison. He said that Mr. Harrison's administration had deserved the support of the country, but that no President would ever be elected to succeed himself. He might after an interval be re-elected. The chief reason Mr. Blaine gave was that the patronage was so large and the increasing population of the country had made the number of applicants so disproportionate to the offices to be distributed that there would be enough disappointed office seekers to defeat the re-election of any President who might be re-nominated.

"As I was leaving I asked Mr. Blaine if in the contingencies which always happen in a covention his nomination seemed the only way out he would accept if nominated. He laughingly said, 'I can't be elected,' but gave no other answer.

"I then said to him: 'If you have any other answer to give my address is the West Hotel, Minneapolis.' But at Minneapolis I heard nothing from him directly or indirectly.

"A member of the present House of Representatives, one of the most intimate friends of Mr. Blaine, told me recently, when discussing with me the Minneapolis Convention and the putting forward of Mr. Blaine by some of his advocates, while so many of his friends were apparently opposing him, that he had in his pocket a letter from Mr. Blaine to be read in case he was nominated, positively declining the nomination. The friends of Mr. Blaine who saw most of him and were nearest to him and understood best his phys-

ical condition felt, what I am certain he believed, that the cares and anxieties of the canvass would have killed him before it was half over. His disease was of that character when it is aggravated by worry and responsibility. No power under heaven could have kept him free from the detail of the fight, or, once aroused, have kept him out of it, and we should have had the tragedy, if he had been nominated, of the candidate passing away in the midst of the conflict.

"When he was at Mr. Whitelaw Reid's house at Ophir Farm, a few months ago, he requested me to come up there because he said that he did not want to speak unless I would speak also. There were surrounding him then a company of men who had been his devoted admirers and steadfast friends always. His mind was clear as ever, but the fatal weakness which has just ended in his death, was so apparent that the meeting was a very sad one. Mr. Blaine would not trust himself, as in the old days he always did, to extemporaneous talk, but he read his speech from typewritten slips. He had us all individually, an affectionate, rather more than usually tender good night, and went to bed early. He was not up when we left in the morning, and none of us has ever seen him since.

"There are no mourners for his death more sincere and no men who will cherish his memory more fondly and lovingly than his old-time friends who, at Minneapolis, believed that he was not a candidate, that he would not take the nomination if nominated, and that it would kill him if he entered the canvas."

BLAINE'S CHARACTER.

ESTIMATES OF HIS LIFE AND INFLUENCE BY VARIOUS PUBLIC MEN.

The following estimates of Mr. Blaine's character and influence have been furnished by letter to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH from various prominent men:

JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

The most comprehensive and concise estimate of Mr. Blaine, it seems to me, can best be obtained in quoting what was said of Henry Clay: "Other men have excelled in specific talents, but none who will claim his memory more fondly and lovingly than his old-time friends who, at Minneapolis, believed that he was not a candidate, that he would not take the nomination if nominated, and that it would kill him if he entered the canvas."

JOHN G. FARRELL.

Mr. Blaine's personal magnetism was the secret of his power, with his party and the people. He seemed to comprehend the wishes and wants of the common people and was always a great favorite with them. He was a man of great personal magnetism, and he had the hardest sort of work himself. He asked none to do that which he would not share. I remember well an incident in his campaign against Mr. Conkling. It was the night before the election in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the great Cleveland procession was taking place. The great degree made him what he was—the foremost man in this Republic. No man during his life had been more popular than he. The sunlight of publicity than he was. The man of great power, he naturally provoked jealousy and enmity unjustly, and he never did any harm to any man. He never lost the friendship or confidence of those who knew him intimately and reigned over their love and admiration to the great significance, and then for the first time he was compelled to yield to the power of his enemies.

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## THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1883.

THE wire companies have laid underground wires to Jefferson City.

THE wire companies are trying to defeat the underground bill by underground methods.

The third House is in session in Jefferson City scheming to defeat the underground wire bill.

THERE are only five more weeks in which to parade that foreign policy in Hawaiian waters.

THE Hawaiian revolution presents a case to our Government in which the dog-in-the-manger policy seems the highest wisdom.

THE Inter-Ocean says that there will be no ice trust in Chicago during the World's Fair. The Chicagoan would kick himself if he didn't know how to get money from strangers without calling in a trust.

THE meager reports from the Sandwich Islands indicate that the revolution is the result of a collision between one set of foreign monopolists and another. So far as can be learned the people are not in it.

WE challenge the opponents of the underground wire bill to produce a citizen of St. Louis not interested in or under the influence of the wire companies or their political servants who is opposed to putting the wires under ground.

AN astrologist circulates the story that Mr. Blaine's death was predicted by one of the faithful five years ago, the exact date being given. This is a clever bit of advertising, which shows that astrologers do not spend all their time star-gazing.

A NEW YORK WORLD special says that the accounts in the Treasury Department do not appear to have been kept for the purpose of showing the Davenport election expenditures. This is very likely. The Davenport expenditures are State secrets.

THE Senatorial contest in Kentucky has been easily settled by the withdrawal of all the candidates for Mr. Carlisle's place except Judge Wm. Lindsay of Frankfort. The best way, however, to settle all Senatorial contests is to leave them with the people.

MR. REED's policy while Speaker of the House works as well against his party as it did for it. Speakers of State Legislatures are quick to appropriate an effective rule when they see it and they are no more particular about its justice than Mr. Reed himself.

AS THEIR great leader is no more, and there is no one of his size left, our Republican friends will do well to fall in with the Democrats or join the Populists. Every American citizen should take sufficient interest in politics to act with some political party.

PRESIDENT HARRISON hates secessionists and Judge Gresham. If men are loved for the enemies they have made as, Gen. Bragg suggests, the secessionists have an opportunity to win back the affections of secessionists which they lost by their policy of thirty years ago.

A BOARD of excise commissioners in this city would mean a large increase in revenue from saloons and the correction of the intolerable abuses now prevailing under the dramshop laws. No intelligent legislator can fail to see the error in law and policy of the present Czar system of saloon regulation and revenue collection.

ONE of the principal gains to come from the public sale of franchises will be the suppression of the unclean lobby which has for so many years disgraced the precincts of the City Hall. It may not be the most practical solution of the franchise question, but if it stops the purchase of corrupt city officials it deserves a place as one of the great reforms.

CHICAGO sends beauty to Washington to lobby for additional appropriations. Ninety-eight thousand dollars more is wanted, together with the issue of \$10,000 worth of 50-cent pieces as souvenir coins, these coins to exhibit the head of Queen Isabella

and the Woman's Building. There should be still another souvenir coin, and on both sides of it should appear, in the highest relief known to art, a Chicago check.

COUNTRY members of the Legislature should not allow the wire lobby to bamboozle them into the belief that it is not practicable to put the wires under ground. This was the plea in New York a few years ago and it served its purpose for a while, but when the subway bill was passed its practicability was soon demonstrated. The company assumed a defiant attitude and ignored the law. Then the Mayor rose in his wrath, had the poles cut down and inside of a week the wires were buried. Many impossible things can be done under compulsion.

DIFFICULT as is the task of reforming the methods of the Pension Bureau, it is a duty which Congress owes, not only to the taxpayers, but to the veterans themselves. The pension list is crowded with unworthy men who have no claim upon the gratitude of the country and who are casting discredit upon the real patriots who fought for the Union and won a lasting claim upon the generosity of the nation. This is a work for the next Congress which should be done thoroughly and promptly. Not a day should be lost in wiping out the dishonor put upon the country and the soldiers by the scheming politicians of the Harrison-Quay-Raum stripe.

THE absurd superstition that the house in which Mr. Blaine died was "unlucky," is revived with the details of the passing of the ex-Secretary of State. It is hard to perceive wherein this house brought trouble to the Blaines. The deaths in Mr. Blaine's family, which constitute about all the "bad luck," did not occur in it, and it is not to be supposed that a mere pile of bricks and mortar could extend its deadly influence for hundreds or thousands of miles. Mr. Blaine's condition was such that he would have died in any house.

When houses are built so that they will prevent a man's political or business mistakes and keep his body in so good health that he will live to be a centenarian rents and prices will take a new start upward.

A BILL introduced into the House of Representatives at Jefferson City contemplates the employment of convicts on public roads provides an immoral way of getting out of an immoral situation. It is the duty of the Legislature to either abolish the contract labor system altogether or so modify it that the convict shall get a fair remuneration for his labor to be held in trust for himself or given to his family. But it is not right for the State to expose convicts to public ignominy by the twisting of law, the corruption of legislators, judges and voters to the purposes of greed. They object to wealth accumulation by unjust absorption of the earnings of others through special privileges and oppressive combinations.

The strength of movements looking to the readjustment of conditions of taxation and wealth distribution is nourished by recognized wrongs in these matters. The perpetuation of actual wrongs tends to add strength to them and to extend the now limited influence of the violent Anarchists to whom they give the occasion of irrational opposition to all individual wealth. What of actual oppression there is in methods of wealth accumulation now in vogue cannot be justified by gilding it with charity. The rich men who profit by such oppression are deluding themselves with vain dreams when they imagine that the demand for justice may be met with philanthropy. The men of this age and country have grown out of that folly. If reactionary wrong should arise through revolutionary radicalism it will come because reasonable demands for right have not been satisfied.

THE working girls of Toronto have formed a union and propose to extort "justice" from their employers. "What we want is justice," says the leader. "Girls should work shorter hours, the same as men. They should be paid the same prices for the same work. It is wicked that fragile girls must work from daylight to dark for starvation wages. We must organize and fight our own battles. No one will do it for us. It doesn't do any good for one girl to complain to her employer. It would be a different thing if the whole factory went. We must act in concert." This is very fine and brave, but what will happen when they go on a strike and their places are taken by other poor girls eager to work for starvation wages?

PROBABLY no party was ever left so destitute as is the Republican party by the death of Mr. Blaine. Ever since the death of Lincoln and the defection of Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and Palmer there has been a steady and constant deterioration of its leading men, and the great ability of James G. Blaine loomed up like a mountain in the midst of a flat and dreary desert. At present there is not a single man above third rate, with the possible exception of John Sherman, occupying a prominent and influential position in the party councils. Instead there are Harrison and Clarkson, Depew and Alger, Quay and Carter, besides others of lesser note. Some of these, notably Quay and Harrison, are schemers of some skill. But as statesmen, or even as politicians in the best sense of that term, they are lightweights.

THE successful revolution in Hawaii and the offer of the provisional government to annex the islands to the United States offers a perplexing problem to the Harrison Administration. We do not want to take possession of Hawaii. It is against the best policy of this country to assume protectorate over any countries to take possession of territory beyond this continent. But on the other hand we do not want any other nation to take possession or impose a protectorate over the islands. The wisest course, therefore, appears to be to let the Hawaiians attempt self government and protect them in the exercise of it if necessary. But even this course, considering the nature of the population and the general situation with reference to the islands, may bring responsibilities and complications which would be unfortunate. It may involve us in entanglements which would be inimical to our interests both at home and abroad. There is occasion in this matter for the ex-

ercise of cautious wisdom on the part of the authorities.

## THE GOSPEL OF GREEK.

A well-known writer on financial topics, who may be regarded as fairly representing the sentiments of the money makers of Wall street, finding in the priestly rehabilitation of Dr. McGlynn by his church authorities a man to riches, takes occasion to give advice to rich men. He warns them that there is a rising tide of opposition to wealth accumulation in this country, which threatens to lead to wholesale confiscation of the property of the rich. As a means of meeting this menace to their possession of riches he urges them to so conduct themselves that they will not give occasion for the robbery of their property and to use their wealth so as to gain affection rather than enmity.

The long and short of this philosophy is that some wrong to society in general has been perpetrated in the getting of riches and that rich men must conduct themselves with great discretion in order to avoid offense and the occasion of an attempt to right it which in the heat of indignation may take extra legal forms. The only way this counselor of the rich has to suggest by which the presumed wrong is to be perpetuated and the indignation of the mass of the people to be mollified is the exercise of charity. Having taken the goods of the people they are to be satisfied by the return of a part of it in largesse. This is the old trick of gilding oppression and robbery which has been the mainstay of monarchic, plutocratic and aristocratic tyranny from ancient days. The most approved modern form of it is the gospel of grab linked with philanthropy, according to Carnegie.

It would be difficult to find a more stupid and superficial view of the social and industrial disturbances of the present day, and especially in this country, than is embodied in this view. The great mass of the people of this country have no unreasoning prejudice against wealth. Whatever dislike they have of its accumulation is based upon the specific injustice and oppression which they may believe to be involved in that accumulation. They do not object to riches acquired by industry, thrift and ability, but they do object to the getting of riches by the twisting of law, the corruption of legislators, judges and voters to the purposes of greed. They object to wealth accumulation by unjust absorption of the earnings of others through special privileges and oppressive combinations.

The strength of movements looking to the readjustment of conditions of taxation and wealth distribution is nourished by recognized wrongs in these matters. The perpetuation of actual wrongs tends to add strength to them and to extend the now limited influence of the violent Anarchists to whom they give the occasion of irrational opposition to all individual wealth. What of actual oppression there is in methods of wealth accumulation now in vogue cannot be justified by gilding it with charity. The rich men who profit by such oppression are deluding themselves with vain dreams when they imagine that the demand for justice may be met with philanthropy. The men of this age and country have grown out of that folly. If reactionary wrong should arise through revolutionary radicalism it will come because reasonable demands for right have not been satisfied.

A PHARISEE TO LEAD THEM.  
From the Kansas City Star.  
The leader in the Senate of the "Sunday-Fair" movement in relation to the World's Fair is Senator "Matt" Quay. Mr. Quay has quietly given it out that the Fair should not be opened on Sunday, and intimates that there is no appeal against his decision. Of course, it does not injure the justice of a good cause to support it by bad men, but such supporters indicate the weakness of bad ones. When the World's Fair Sunday closing move is driven to such lengths from lack of argument, that it is compelled to secure (by the only means such men are obtainable) men like Quay, the probability is that Justice in the matter rests with the opposition. When the Sunday-closing movement chooses him as its leader it merely confesses to its pharisaical character.FOSTER'S TASK.  
From the New York World.  
The reckless squandering of the billion dollar Congress and the wasteful management of the administration have reduced the Treasury to sore straits, which is the Secretary's task to conceal if possible until the term of Republican misrule ends.

He has not been successful in doing it. The surplus is gone. The liabilities of the Treasury are greatly in excess of its assets. The enormous revenues have been spent. The revenues of the future are heavily mortgaged. These are the results attained by four years of Harrisonism, McKinleyism and Raumanism.

This is truly sad. But despite the sadness of the situation our sympathies are dull and cold and refuse to respond to the appeal in behalf of these mournful mainstays of Keystone Republicanism. The only need of pity we can extend to them is that one would freely give to the criminal in the dock who finds that he must suffer the consequences of his own wrongdoing. They made Quay what he is and rendered Quay possible. They sowed boddle and have reaped the boddle. The tool they have used to do their dirty work is merely claiming part of the reward. They have no just cause of complaint if the evil spirit they have summoned from the slimy pool remains to haunt and torment them. In the power wielded by the corrupt forces of Quay, Dave Martin and their disreputable associates, the Republican party is paying for the aid it has obtained from the forces of corruption.

Quay is the true representative of the Republicanism built up by the wealthy and respectable Republicans who have supplied him with the means to purchase power with which to give them special privileges. Pure and able statesmen do not grow in the soil of political corruption.

SEVENTY AND TEN.

Seventy young women and ten young men were graduated from the St. Louis High School last Friday. This disportion between the two sexes seeking education is no new thing, for it has been noticed on graduation days for many years past, not only in St. Louis but in all other large cities in the Union. The public schools of the country, particularly the high schools, are given over in undue measure to the girls, while the boys are conspicuous by their absence.

Nobody will contend that this is a healthy condition, for all agree that well trained faculties are the best guarantees of success in the struggle for life. Our whole public school system is based upon the conviction that education is the condition precedent to good citizenship. And yet it appears that the privileges of education freely offered by the State are not accepted by large numbers of the male sex. Instead, the girls monopolize the opportunities and the boys are turned loose on leaving the district schools, ill equipped for life, ignorant of most of the things the old fashioned school boy was supposed to know and unprepared for the serious tasks of a serious career.

Those who still entertain the queer notion that education disqualifies a man for "practical" life may get rid of their prejudice by comparing the fortunes of the boys who enter offices at \$3 a week at the age of 10, with those of the High School graduates who take similar positions at the age of 20. St. Louis holds many examples and the pitiful disadvantages and ill success of the former are emphasized by the superiority which the latter soon display.

The social consequences of the failure to procure a good mental equipment are seen in the deadly dullness of so many homes, in the lack of cheerfulness in family life and the early loss of interest in everything but personal or domestic concerns. The habit of thought is the best, in fact the only, guarantee of life-long good spirits. Intellectual diversions console the unfortunate as nothing else can, and often save victims of material disaster from a melancholy which too frequently becomes chronic and inextinguishable.

It may be doubted whether the American small boy is benefited by a too early knowledge of geography, and his newspaper reading might be curtailed to his advantage.

When he pursues the young immigrant with "Say! did the tiger run ye out o' Rooshy?"

"Say! did the Czar run ye out o' Rooshy?"

It may be readily believed that his education

said that the girls are getting the benefits of education which boys miss, and that they will keep the home bright. There is something in this, but it is not hard on the poor wife to expect her to be intelligent and bright and vivacious for two! Only angels can do that, and angels are rare, as every husband knows. Unless the husband furnishes his share of the intellectual life it will die in the wife's mind and leave discontent behind. He must be a help-meet for her if she is to be a help-meet for him. Happiness in domestic life is best assured when there is a community of tastes, based upon the sound preliminary training of both.

But what is the cause of this curious neglect of educational opportunities by so many young men? It lies on the surface in plain view of those who have the wit to see. Boys of 12 are put to work because their pitiful wages are needed by the parent. The years between 10 and 20 which should be spent in preparing for the struggle are occupied by the struggle itself, which is forced upon the child by the poverty of the parents. Children are robbed of childhood and its advantages and unfitted for manhood and its opportunities. Here, as elsewhere, an economic cause is at the bottom of the trouble. Boys will be given an education when it is no longer necessary for them to help support their families, and until that time comes, if ever does, the number of them who are graduated from high schools will steadily dwindle from few to none.

## THE FRUIT OF BODDLE.

A touching picture of the feeling prevailing among the wealthy and eminently respectable Republicans of Philadelphia over the re-election of Quay to the Senate has been presented in a letter from the Quaker City. The pillars of the Union League and Manufacturers Clubs, who have contributed huge campaign funds to maintain the power of the G. O. P., are described as being plunged in profound gloom over the news that Quay had again been chosen as the representative of Pennsylvania Republicanism in the United States Senate. They are represented as pathetically reflecting upon the contrast between Quay and his great predecessors and upon the fact that no one above the rank of a boddle politician associates with Quay in Philadelphia and that no one rejoices over his victory except his

predecessors indicate the weakness of bad ones. When the World's Fair Sunday closing move is driven to such lengths from lack of argument, that it is compelled to secure (by the only means such men are obtainable) men like Quay, the probability is that Justice in the matter rests with the opposition. When the Sunday-closing movement chooses him as its leader it merely confesses to its pharisaical character.

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THE street porter in Constantinople who wears the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in no way mixed up with the Panama scandal.

SHOULD the Treasury deficit drive department clerks to eight hours' work, the asylums may look out for more paresis patients.

EDITORIAL tributes to Phillips Brooks have been none the less sincere because they have been directed at "Philip" Brooks.

FLORIDA has had to take her orange money to buy herself an overcoat this year.

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## ITALY'S SHAME

A Scandal That May Surpass That of Panama.

Startling Revelations of Political and Private Corruption.

DETERMINED EFFORT TO OVERCOME THE GOLITTI MINISTRY.

Relations of Many Prominent Officials with the Ruined Banks—Ten Members of the Parliament Compromised—Effect of the Scandal on the Triple Alliance—Crispi's Hand Shows—The Missing List Mentioned by Deputy Delahaye.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The bank scandal in Rome certainly bids fair to be the "little Panama" for which Frenchmen have been eagerly looking in foreign countries in order to divert attention from the revelations of corruption in Paris. A determined effort is making in Rome to upset the Golitti ministry and everything indicates that within the next ten days this effort will be successful. There is no doubt that as Finance Minister in the Crispi Cabinet Golitti utilized the banks having connection with the Government for electioneering purposes. Needy politicians were fastened to the Crispi-Golitti regime by receiving loans on easy terms from these banks. Many of these loans were never repaid and were probably not expected to be repaid, and the so called securities are now among the unavailable assets of several more or less unsound institutions.

That this semi-political debauchery was closely connected with debauchery in private life, as was the case in the Panama scandal, has been proved by the revelations preceding the arrest of the milliner Lupi, who helped the manager of the bank of Naples squander missappropriated funds upon dishonest women and young girls. Other men of influence with the broken banks are practically under arrest, as they are shadowed day and night by detectives, although for political reasons the warrants are still held back. Those men also have disposed of large sums for the benefit of notorious women in Rome and Naples, confident of immunity from punishment, because high government officials and deputies had received financial assistance from them, and had sat with them at the tables of the same questionable women.

Ten deputies have already been mentioned as compromised by the investigation of the examining magistrate, and nobody knows where the next blow will fall, as the examination of seized documents is constantly revealing new ramifications of the scandal. The scandal has been brought to light very opportunity for the powerful Italian party who oppose the Triple Alliance. Sig. Crispi recently developed hostility to the peace triangle and carried over to the Germanophyst party his whole personal following. The deprecatory remarks of Chancellor Von Caprivi, in the army's resolution as to the value of Italy's military establishment, alienated many friends of Germany and made it clear that it can be shown the triple alliance sentiment was propagated by dishonest means, the enemies of France and the friends of Germany and Austria have little chance of holding together a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE FRENCH SCANDAL.  
BELIEF THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ENDERVOING TO SUPPRESS FURTHER REVELATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Government seems to be in a fair way to success in its efforts to suppress further revelations in the Panama scandal, and if M. Ribot and M. Bourgois can maintain their reputations for honesty through the next two weeks the Panama matter will probably be buried beneath the avalanche of Chauvinistic appeals to French patriotism against English influence in France and England, and the iniquity of the methods of foreigners like Herz, who are described as working corruptly to disgrace France for the benefit of the Triple Alliance. M. Arton, the man of all others who could expose the secret, was born in France, and 100 Deputies, was in Paris again last night. The police were cognizant of his presence, but despite the boasts of M. Bourgois to his soul in the pursuit of Arton, the Panama corruptor was allowed to pass the night in the undisturbed and to have a warrant issued for his arrest in the fifth visit in Paris made by Arton since Jan. 7, the date on which, according to M. Bourgois, the warrant was issued for his arrest. No incident in the whole scandal has shown more conclusively the Government's desire to learn as little as possible about the history of the Panama.

The House of Deputies is to be searched for the missing list of the Panama conspirators, at least such procedure has been decided upon at a meeting of Senators belonging to the Democratic section of the Left, and M. Bourgois, Minister of Justice, was requested to carry out the orders of the Senators.

In his elaborate speech which started the Panama investigation by the Chamber of Deputies, M. Delahaye said that no less than 5,000,000 francs were distributed among 150 members of Parliament, most of whom were Senators. His main denunciation of "the names" were raised on all sides. The tumult were intense, but M. Delahaye contented himself with declaring that the inquiry he demanded would divulge them.

When, after long waiting, M. Delahaye was able to again address the whole house, he said that the first distribution of money only increased the appetites of the Senators. The administrators of the Panama Canal Co. were assailed by a veritable pack of political hounds, and they had, so to say, a choice between pillaging the company's till and succumbing. [The word "names" only a hundred thousand francs were required for one journal, 150,000 francs for another and 100,000 francs for election expenditures. The 800,000 francs was handed over by the canal company, but he would not say who received it.] M. Delahaye repeated that the inquiry he demanded would divulge them, but he could tell the House that he had not given to anyone his name on the back of the check; it was one of that journal's messengers who signed the check, but he (M. Delahaye) knew the name both of the journal and its messenger. The committee of the Chamber charged to report on the bill for the lottery

loan was composed of five members in favor of the measure and five against it. The Panama company had offered to vote in favor of the bill for the consideration of 200,000 francs. The company at first refused, but at the last moment paid the money. After the refusal that he first met with this Deputy formed a syndicate for a bill to be introduced, because he intended to procure the rejection of the measure, and when he received the money and changed his tactics, by which the bill was adopted, he forgot to inform his associates in the syndicate for the fall. That gentleman was completely ruined by this sudden rise which took place.

In spite of repeated demands by the Chamber, M. Delahaye refused to give names. He persisted in the same attitude before the Commission of Inquiry, and it is now proposed to obtain by search of his residence, if possible, any list he may have used in his testimony before the commission that Dr. Herz had shown him. The document accounting for the sum of 1,800,000 francs received by Arton and distributed by him among 104 Deputies, of whom he could give a list. M. Andrieux had been promised proofs in regard to certain names, but he had not given them to Dr. Herz. He could not, however, guarantee the accuracy of the note which he had communicated to the committee and still less of the document giving the amounts alleged to have been received by the 104 Deputies, for he had been led to consider Baron De Reinach's word as being no means above suspicion.

## A REMINISCENCE.

Another Story of the Late Dr. Burchard's Remarkable Speech.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Stories about the famous three Rs are innumerable, but here is one that possesses the merit of never having, so far as known, appeared in print before. It is told by Mr. Charles A. Hunter, a real estate agent with an office at 67 Liberty street. Mr. Hunter is an enthusiastic Cleveland Democrat and lives at Plainfield, N. J. With the late Dr. Burchard he was on the most intimate terms of friendship and was always invited to dinner at the Burchard home. In July, 1881, Dr. Burchard accepted Mr. Hunter's invitation to dine in honor of the glorious Fourth. Dr. Burchard was in a position to bear the burdens that the Minister sought to lay upon it. The Chancellor declared that when the situation became clearly apparent the Government would not fail to receive the support of the people.

The members of the committee, in conversation in the lobbies subsequent to the Chancellor's speech, concurred in the opinion that his words menaced an appeal to the country if the bill was not passed by the Reichstag.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag is rapidly voting the new credits for the Navy under the impulse of Chancellor Von Caprivi's declarations that there is danger of a coalition of the fleets of France, Russia and Denmark.

Herr Hahn, a member of the Reichstag, made a powerful impression upon the commission by his statement that despite the declarations of the Danish Foreign Minister in the Folkstring, the German Government has reason to believe that Denmark, in the event of war, would make common cause with Russia.

Though the reception of the Czarwitz is here not likely to modify the grouping of the powers or reverse the policy of Russia, it is decidedly a temporary check to the French party at the Czar's court. Dispatches received to-night from St. Petersburg testify to a marked change in the tone of the semi-official press towards Germany. The Government messenger announces that on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William, the Czar invited Gen. Von Werder, the German Ambassador, and M. De Jeune, the French Ambassador, to the Czar's palace. During the course of the interview the Czar made cordial reference to the good will existing between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Further, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a communication explaining the satisfaction in the high circles of the Czarwitz which had been manifested by the friends of the Czar.

Dr. Burchard stated some cases in the treatment of peroxide of oxygen gas, some

of which he had not been able to find a

substitute, and used it in

the treatment of a

case of a

## STILL DEMOCRATIC.

The Cole County Senatorial District  
Carried by Harrison.

SHORT SESSION OF THE LOWER HOUSE  
OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

It Was Held Despite the Action Taken  
in Respect to the Memory of Blaine—  
Speaker Mabrey's Ruling Criticized—  
Convict Labor in Arkansas—The  
School Law in Illinois.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—The special election held to-day to fill the vacancy in this Senatorial district resulted in a victory for James B. Harrison, the Democratic nominee. The district takes in six counties, including Jefferson City and Cole County. Four of the counties are strongly Democratic and the others Republican. This city went Democratic by 105 and for the first time in many years all the wards were carried by Democrats. Harrison's majority in the district will reach 1,200 or more. Ex-Senator E. Steele Ryers was Harrison's opponent.

The House held a session to-day without regard to the action taken yesterday on the death of Blaine. Then a resolution was adopted by a large majority that when the House adjourned it adjourn until Monday. Nearly one-half of the members were home on the afternoon trains, satisfied that there would be no session to-day. The House stayed in session until late yesterday afternoon and all the time kept up an incessant flow of wind about nothing. Then a motion to take a "recess adjournment" until to-day was adopted. This was queer, but Speaker Mabrey ruled that a recess could be taken from one calendar day to another. This morning there was only a scant quorum present, and it took the Sergeant-at-Arms to the door to call in the members. The House was called to order Moore of Laclede County raised the point that any business transacted would be a great expense. He said that when the session of yesterday terminated no further business could be transacted officially until Monday without first having ruled that a recess could be taken. Speaker ruled his point not well taken and an appeal from the decision was taken in the midst of considerable confusion. The Speaker then adjourned the House to-day for a half hour in his chair and said he would allow nothing to be done with any of the bills he had introduced. He characterized the "recess" trick as a committee's scheme to avoid paying respect to the "distinguished dead." He said Mabrey's ruling was unprecedented in the history of the Senate and that the motion to adjourn was done aside from the third reading of bills. The only member of the St. Louis delegation in his seat was Bond and Kamm, who had one of his six members present.

Chairman Hawkins, Special Committee on Criminal Costs has started to work in earnest and a committee to draw up a bill to cut down the fees the Sheriffs receive in conveying prisoners to the penitentiary. The new bill is to be introduced in the Senate and the bill for the payment of fees for traveling and \$2 per day for feeding each convict en route to the penitentiary, and Chairman Hawkins figures the cost to the State will be \$10,000. It will allow nothing to the Sheriffs of St. Louis and Kansas City for feeding prisoners of the way from those cities to the penitentiary.

## CONVICT LABOR.

THE PROBLEM THAT ARKANSAS LEGISLATORS  
ARE TRYING TO SOLVE.

LTTE ROCK, Jan. 28.—The most difficult problem before the Legislature for solution is that which relates to the penitentiary. It is the unanimous sentiment that the lease system be abolished. Even the present members of the Legislature, who last year passed in May, are in favor of the proposition. Prison Inspector Carroll and Dr. J. R. Robertson of the penitentiary have appeared before the Committee on Corrections, making statements about the management of the prison under the lease system, which caused every member of the committee to reach the conclusion that the system must go.

Robertson stated that during the two years he had been serving as penitentiary physician he had been bestowed on convicts working in camps throughout the State. He said that convicts suffering from pellagra, syphilis, and other diseases had been sent to him for treatment. The prison inspector related an incident which had been whipped by a warden, who has since been discharged. The reason given by the warden for punishing him in the manner was for pushing him. In the manner he could be cured quicker with a strain than by any other treatment. The paralytic, he said, was a patient of the prison physician, who was also a whippet. The leases of the penitentiary declare these statements have been exaggerated, and that there is a limit to the time which they will relate when summoned to appear before the committee.

Several bills proposing radical changes in the present Australian ballot system have been introduced in the House by Populists and Republicans, but when called up for the third reading, an effort was made to postpone the measure, laid upon the table. Only one measure of this character will be discussed and a vote allowed on its passage. It is a bill introduced by Mr. H. C. of the House of Representatives. It proposes to consolidate the State and Federal elections.

Much disappointment was created among the business men of this city on account of the failure of the Senate to pass the Callaway bill providing for the deposit of the funds of the State of Arkansas by the State Treasurer in the banks of the State.

## ILLINOIS.

## PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The pending appeal of Friday, from the decision of Speaker Craft, will be withdrawn on Tuesday by the Republicans. The bill for the straight-out repeal of the compulsory education bill, which caused so much trouble in the last campaign, now presented by the Democrats, will be passed by the House. But a bill prepared by the Republican Steering Committee will be introduced and presented as a substitute for the repealing act when it comes up on Tuesday on second reading. The bill will be introduced by the Democrats, on record, on the question of compulsory education. The present law will, no doubt, be repealed, and after that, the new bill will take the place of it, with probably a truce clause in it, will be presented.

Few concessions have been made by the Democrats, in their bill, to the Republicans, in the case of the Van Praag contested election. The sub-committee will report the testimony to be given in the trial. These points have been ceded to the Republicans, who will be the ones to take the place of it, with a sub-committee instead of the full committee, and otherwise conducted according to the original plan as projected by the Democrats.

## WILL REMOVE.

## The Dutch Colonists in the San Luis Valley Will Go to the Lower Plate.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 28.—The Dutch colonists now located near Alamosa in the San Luis Valley will not remain there, for night before last they closed a contract for the purchase of 30,000 acres of land on the other side of Sterling, in the Lower Plateau Valley, for \$20,000. The entire colony, with portions for executions, will move immediately from Alamosa and take up quarters on their new acquisition. The party interested in this deal, will be the Indians, as well as the other colonists of this year, the Rassers, well known in Denver, who represented the other interests owned by Hillian, Johnson, Bell and several minor holdings.

The title of the purchaser is the Holland-American Land and Immigration Co., and the land was purchased by its Comptroller, Norbert Von Der Hoop and Zoutman. The land is improved, having upon it over 100 miles of fence and less than 100 miles of roads. The Union Pacific passes directly through this section, and it is well watered by the Platte River.

## THE BASE BALL WORLD.

Players and Managers Awakening From Their Laziness.

The managers, players and base ball people are beginning to arouse themselves from their winter lethargy, and, in the classic quotation of Arlie Latham, are beginning to get a move on themselves. Everywhere throughout the land where base ball flourishes is heard reflection of the sound of the hum of preparations looking to the opening of the season of 1893. In Baltimore Manager Hanlon has already started operations. But as that city has been frozen up, it is not until the time of the opening of the Pittsburgh Manager Buckenberger has started out ordering his men to report to him in the sunny south the middle of March. The St. Louis City ball clubs are started up, and before they can come out in their old-time form of giants in reality it will be necessary to make a number of trials. The old scores will be wiped out and the Giants can start out with a singleminded purpose, in having one man the leader of their organization, from the first to the last. Until then this is the way it goes down again as they did last season. It is proposed to put Cornelius Van Cott, the manager of the St. Louis club, in the chairman's chair. If this is done the Giants will start out with good prospects on a safe basis. If the present manager is allowed to remain, he will be given a trial.

McAlpin is again injected upon the public in the St. Louis club will be the way the Browns are making his preparations for a revival of the game, equal to the halcyon days of sunshine and pleasure. Marcus Davis, Mr. Van Cott's manager, however, takes exception to the name of the Giants, as he is refused to go into caucus to be bound by it. The Democratic members and the Republicans are in agreement to have the election of the Legislature in January. All efforts to get Clark and Dixon out of the field have proved futile. Clark claims to be the regular Democratic candidate and that he is therefore entitled to the full Democratic vote of the Legislature. Marcus Davis, Mr. Van Cott's manager, however, takes exception to the name of the Giants, as he is refused to go into caucus to be bound by it. The Democratic members and the Republicans are in agreement to have the election of the Legislature in January. All efforts to get Clark and Dixon out of the field have proved futile. 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**NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.**

Yesterday's Revival Services—Y. M. C. A. Anniversary Exercises.

The last regular meeting of the revival was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church, northeast corner of Cass and Locust avenues. Rev. Dr. M. Rhodes of St. Mark's English Lutheran Church preached, and the meeting being specially intended for children, he chose his words and thoughts to suit the host of little ones who confronted him. The revival will continue the next two evenings, and the services will be held at St. John's Methodist Church, South Twenty-ninth and Locust streets, beginning at 4 o'clock. Rev. S. Bartow, the New England evangelist, who began a revival at Third Baptist Church last Sunday, will give a Bible reading at St. John's M. E. Church each afternoon. The meetings will be held in the hall of the Revival Central Committee, but the meetings will be carried on the work by themselves. In order to accommodate the residents of the down-town districts, meetings will be held every night this week at the Methodist Church, 11th and Cass streets, Cass avenue, the Brownsville Baptist Mission on Poplar street, the Bethel Mission on the Love and Memorial Tabernacle, at Fifteenth and Locust streets. The Rev. Dr. Brooks, an Chicago evangelist, will begin a revival in Dr. Brooks' church, Washington and Compson streets, on Tuesday evening. A special meeting will be held in Dr. Brooks' church to-morrow night. This evening there will be special services in Dr. Nicoll's church, the Second Presbyterian, on Seventeenth street and Lucas place.

Y. M. C. A. News.

The St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association will observe their seventeenth anniversary to-night in the following churches: Delmar Avenue Baptist, First Christian, Central Christian, First Congregational, St. Mark's, First Methodist, Cook Avenue Southern Methodist, St. John's Southern Methodist, First Presbyterian, First United Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian, First United Methodist, Washington Avenue Presbyterian and West Presbyterian.

The anniversary services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, and the services will be presided over by the pastors; the annual reports will be read and addressed; will be made by distinguished ministers and Y. M. C. A. officers.

Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D., pastor of the Third Baptist Church, will deliver the last in the series of annual services for the year at the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Pine and Twenty-ninth streets, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. His topic will be "Inidelity's Trap, or the Christian's Nemesis of Scepticism." All young men are welcome.

The Gospel meetings at the various branches of the association this anniversary will be held in the following speaking places, we are here to attend the anniversary, as follows: H. M. Clarke, State Secretary of Michigan, North Side German Branch at 8 p.m.; Harry C. Clegg, State Secretary, St. John's, Pine and Twenty-ninth streets, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. His topic will be "Inidelity's Trap, or the Christian's Nemesis of Scepticism." All young men are welcome.

Rev. Mr. Leon Harrison of Temple Israel, Twenty-eighth and Pine streets, will lecture to-day at 11 a.m. on "Sects and Anti-Sects." Dr. W. H. Williams, 141 Franklin, will speak on "The History of the H. H. H. Howler," General Secretary, Cincinnati Association, Medical Students' Meeting at Central Branch at 8:30 p.m.; R. D. Duncan, Vice-President of the Board of Education, 14th and Locust, will speak on "The Schools at Central Branch at 8:30 p.m.

Herbert Stanley Renton in his illuminated story of "Our Sons in the War" will substitute the usual entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. members' hall. He will appear at the Central Branch, Twenty-ninth and Pine streets, at 8 p.m. Members, with the additional privilege of bringing a friend, will be admitted free.

**Religious Notes.**

Rev. Fr. James J. Gannon of New York, who is staying with his son, Mr. M. J. Gannon, in his residence, 228 South Garrison Avenue, will celebrate mass this morning at 10:30 o'clock at St. Malachy's Church.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Williams, Clifton Heights Methodist Episcopal Church will to-night preach a second sermon on "The World's Columbian Exposition and Sunday,"

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1893.

## HE WAS A DUPE

True Story of the Cause of Dynamiter Callan's Release.

The Famous Jubilee Plot Planned by British Detectives.

HOME RULERS TRYING TO MAKE ROOM FOR EGAN IN PARLIAMENT.

The Revelations of Mrs. Emeline Hebert May Reopen the Noted Hurlbut Scandal—The Law of Libel as Interpreted by the Writers of Books and Plays—Plain English in the Cause of Temperance—London Topics.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Here is a curious story told to the Post-DISPATCH correspondent today about the release of Dynamiter Callan, who sailed for New York a few days ago on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck. One of the latest official acts of Mr. Matthews, late Tory Home Secretary, it is asserted, was to order that Dynamiter Callan be set free. Formalities had to be complied with, however, and these were not settled until the change of government. The case was then reviewed by his successor, Mr. Asquith, the story goes, who at once directed that Mr. Matthews' order be carried out. The whole secret of Mr. Matthews' action is declared to be simply this: He knew that when the Liberals came into power they would be forced to look into the sentences of the dynamiters and he wanted to prevent an investigation into Callan's case. Callan with two other men, Harkins and Cohen, were active members in what was known as the jubilee year. Cohen, who was a police agent from the first and the prime mover in the plot, died in London before Callan and Harkins had made use of the dynamite which had been supplied to them. Thereupon they endeavored to cover up the explosion, and it is said Dr. Anderson, Le Caron, patron and head of the Criminal Investigation Department, fearing that the whole plan would be laid out and that the political effect it was designed to obtain by it would be lost, had Callan and Harkins arrested.

Callan and Harkins had been sent to the House of Commons more than once to have interviews with Irish members. Most elaborate plans were laid to provide a big political demonstration by showing the intimacy of the Irish members with the dynamiters. Of course the men were sentenced after all this. Harkins was released two years or so and died in America.

\* MATTHEWS' PURPOSE.

With the release of Mr. Callan, Mr. Matthews hoped to close the incident altogether and prevent inquiry into the origin of the great jubilee plot.

When Callan's release was announced the Unionist newspapers started to scurry at Mr. Asquith, but they suddenly dropped the subject and cannot be induced to revert to it even by the taunts of their enemies. If he is attacked Mr. Asquith can show, it is maintained, that the Jubilee plot was planned by English police agents in America and that Callan and Harkins were dupes. This is the story given by the member of Parliament who told it to the Post-DISPATCH correspondent before it.

Egan, the other released prisoner, goes to Dublin Monday morning and will be received by a torchlight procession in the Assembly Hall to greet the people. All are trying to "rob" Egan for their side, and the McCarthys are claiming they secured his release. Great pressure is being put on Redmond by his extreme followers to induce him to create a vacancy in his parliamentary following so that Egan may be allowed to stand. But nobody wants to retire so much as Egan could not take his seat.

Little by little facts about the home rule bill are creeping out. The bill has been framed in all its main aspects by a committee with the views of Parnell himself.

When Parnell visited Gladstone at Hawarden in December, 1889, certain memoranda were made by Parnell stating in formal terms what he would be prepared to accept. Again, during the Boulougne negotiations, Parnell's suggestions in these documents, dealing with the veto power, judiciary and land question, have been embodied in the forthcoming bill.

THE HURLBUT CASE.

The Hurlbut case promised to be reopened through the revelations of Mrs. Emeline Herbert, one of the wives of mysteriously disappearing British. Hurlbut trial. Even body members, of course, the odd defense, in which Mr. Hurlbut took the ground that some very wicked person named Wilfred Murray was presented as going around doing all sorts of wrong on him.

The court ruled all the accusations of Hurlbut and Murray largely owing to the absence from the stand of Mrs. Herbert. She was in court at the time, but merely as a spectator, not as a witness. Hurlbut had a singularly fascinating way with words and during the trial Mrs. Herbert was much in love with him. Her testimony was given. Now that Mrs. Hurlbut has disappeared and supplies have stopped coming from the Hurlbut family, the sincere affection of Mrs. Herbert is not burning as brightly as of old, and she is willing to go to the court and tell the things which will make it interesting for her old lover. There is a general impression that Hurlbut is in Belgium, but nobody seems able to put a finger on him. If he were poor and wanted not much time would be lost in finding him.

It is much the same in the case of Cornelius Her. He is a widow and his wife is dead. He has a sum of money, and his arrest is an arrest in name only. He still keeps his place in the hotel at Bournemouth. In order that he shall not be disturbed by rude and inquisitive visitors he has taken the entire establishment. No other guest is allowed to enter and he and his wife and two police officials have been confiding all to themselves. The doctor gives no promise that he can be moved soon.

ARCH DRUID PRICE'S FUNERAL.

The great Arch Druid Price died to have a funeral at last funeral. Just before dying he stated that his body be burned to ashes, not in the reverent style in which they burn bodies over at Fresh Pond Cemetery, but in that old-fashioned way that held good when the Druids ruled the woods. He wanted his body taken out in the casket and burned to ashes, which he wished to have scattered around about so that from his bones shall be grown the violets of his native land.

But the authorities have stepped in and are wrestling with the problem, so the burning has been postponed from day to

day. They say it will not be nice to have his body exposed to a gaping crowd and so they have invented a kind of sheet and cylinder in which he can be put in and then burned out in the open air as he asked. Mr. Price burned his little son some years ago to much the same. No where else in the world can one find such extraordinary love for litigation as right here.

STYLING TO THE COURTS.

The casual observer sees as if half the people in the country were suing the other half or being sued for something or other. The other day a long-suffering Jury sat in a police station to try a petty suit for slander and libel they had to wait for Justice Day took the same ground. No matter what happens to annoy one over here, he is sure to find some remedy for his hurt in the courts there is, if writing to the Times is not enough to satisfy him. Take any criminal case you like as instances. One man sued a newspaper because his book was not reviewed by his liking, and another sued because his book was not nicely spoken of. Theatrical case was like this: Mr. Melford wrote a play called "The Merchant of Venice" which was produced last April at the Shaftesbury Theater. According to critics and everybody else unfortunate enough to be present, the play was "simply awful." Its badness was of Elstal Tovey's proportions. It was fire, murder, arson, sudden death, plague, pestilence that walked noonday and cholera bacillus, all the time. It was worth going to see as a mere matter of interest and all those long suffering critics of the news papers, called the people, said of it was hooted off the stage. It actually was hooted and groaned at, but the actors still kept on playing. It was a sort of James Owen's "Foolish Play" show. Every newspaper in London was selling at \$50 each, and there are no complimentary tickets.

ROYALISTS' HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Comte de Haussouville, the Duc de Broglie and Their Families.

Special Correspondent SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The political complications caused by the Franco-Prussian war have not in any way interfered with gayeties elsewhere. The contrary, events have given courage to Royalists and Bonapartists, and afternoon teas, dinners and soirees are the occasions for innocent conspiracies, as in the time of La Fronde.

The Comte Orthez d'Haussouville has just returned from Madrid, where he had been to meet the Comte de Paris and his son. The return of Comte d'Haussouville is the occasion for a series of Royalist dinners, and all over France hopeful Royalists are anxiously watching the movements of the Comte de Paris' representative.

The Duc de Broglie, who is an uncle of the Comte d'Haussouville, is called the Jupiter Olympus of the Orleanists. It is said that the Duke did not care for the monarchy of the Comte de Chambord, Henry V., because it was beyond him, because this King would have crushed the Duchy of the Duc de Broglie. But, on the contrary, the Duke is said to approve of the monarchy of Philippe Egalite's descendants, because he can disdain it. He feels himself to be of greater nobility.

In all respects, the Duc de Broglie is a remarkable man, but he does not live in an age appropriate to his character, an age that can give scope to his talents. He is more than 70 years old, and has had experience as politician, diplomat, soldier, etc.

Under Marshal de MacMahon, the Duc de Broglie was Prime Minister, and then did all in his power to overthrow the Republic. Unsuccessful, he resigned his position as Senator, and devoted himself to historical studies.

During Philip's administration, the Duc de Broglie was also Prime Minister, and between these two appointments he was sent as Ambassador to England. As he was sent by Thiers, he was ashamed to be the envoy of a republic, and tried not in any way to make himself agreeable. However, the Duke de Broglie was so much liked that in spite of his intransigence he left many friends in English society.

The Duke always seems indifferent to what goes on around him, and it is said that when his colleagues in the Cabinet he wore an air that seemed to indicate he was thinking of everything but what one was saying to him.

The Duke permits conversation, but does not seem to pay attention; for instance, it is related that when the Comte d'Haussouville at one time returned from London he went to the house of the Duke and began to describe his interview with the Comte de Paris. The Duke interrupted him with the remark, "I am not a good listener."

"Do I fatigue you, uncle?"

"No, not at all, I am not listening."

The Duc de Broglie's home is in the Rue de la Paix, the facade of the house in modern, but the interior resembles an old museum. There are rooms in which are wood carvings of great antiquity and on the walls are many generations of Broglies, looking out from their frames of tarnished gold.

The Broglies were dukes and peers under Louis XIV., but after the battle of Bergen, the Empress Marie Theresa conferred on Marshal de Broglie the title of Prince of the Empire. All the members of the family are Princes, but the chief alone, bears the title of duke.

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# SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY.

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING.

JANUARY 29, 1893.

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WANTED—Situation by young man of 2 years; experience in office; references. Add. K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—Situation by young man as clerk or accountant; two years' experience; city references. Add. K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—A steady, sober young man; a drug-clerk with three years' experience; best of refs. Address O. J. Strub, 805 N. 15th st. 38  
WANTED—Young man of good character, education and experience; good position. Add. K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—Young man, number of years' experience as shipping clerk, collector or assistant of some kind. Address K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—A young man has been trading through Western Missouri and Illinois for wholesale lumber firm for past 2 years; wants to furnish from last employee. Address C 168, this office. 38  
WANTED—Situation in shipping department of wholesale house by young man of 15; have had experience in office; good references. For catalogue or particulars, call at the college or address. Add. K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—Situation by young man; either in office or in trade; good references. For further information, call at K 155, this office. 38  
WANTED—Young man, 29 years, desires situation in wholesale house; 12 years experience in the retail trade and 4 years in the rooming-hotel business; wants to continue; very good Illinois trade in general merchandise; will accept situation on my merits. Add. G 165, this office. 38  
WANTED—Who has had extensive and varied experience, is fertile in invention of catchy advertising novelities; wants to furnish from last employee; good position for large house; open for engagement where good service will command good pay. Add. A 155, this office. 38  
CREDIT MAN

## TELEGRAPH OPERATING.

OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE DESIRES A POSITION WITH A RESPONSIBLE HOUSE; UNDERSTANDS FULLY THE COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS. ADDRESS L 154, THIS OFFICE.

Any want advertisements under the following classifications are in today's want ad. contest:

WANTED—PARTNERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TRADES.

WANTED—CLERKS AND SALESWOMEN.

WANTED—CREDIT MEN.

WANTED—CREDIT WOMEN.

## HELP WANTED

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

### General Housework.

WANTED—Good German girl for general house-work; small family; good wages. Call Sunday and Monday, 3722 Blair st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general house-work; good wages. Call 3720 Piedmont, one block north of Easton and Union st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl that can do the work for family of three; to such will give good home and good wages. Call 3128 Washington st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general house-work; must be a good cook; good wages. Call 2200 Broadway, 5 Shaw pl., one block west of Grand av. and one block south of Lafayette av. 66

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Millard, 5th and Olive st.

Ask Your Grocer  
For McKinney's Extra Quality  
FRUIT CAKE.  
One Year Old.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT St. Peter's Church, Grand av., near Olive, the Rev. Wm. Sherrill will preach at the 11 o'clock service on Sunday, Jan. 29, on "The Parable of the Good Samaritan." At the evening service, 7:45 p.m., "The First Article of the Christian Faith, and the Second Lesson of the Day." Address 101, this office.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian)—Corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Jan. 29, at 11 a.m., the pastor's lecture, "The Life and Death of Jesus." A Study of Phillips Brooks." Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. in connection with day school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend. Address 101, this office.

MAZ. J. H. COLE, the noted evangelist, will preach Tuesday evening in the Washington and Comp. Av. Presbyterian Church. All are invited.

### THEOSOPHY.

Free public meeting of Prana Branch, T. S., at the hall, No. 1000 Olive st., every Sunday, commencing at 8 o'clock p.m.

### LODGE NOTICES.

CASTLE HALL OF PARAGON LODGE, No. 51, 5th of P., corner of 4th and Locust st.—Meeting Sunday, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. All are requested to be present and visiting Knights welcome. L. T. TAYLOR, C. C. FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 23

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 8, K. of P.—Meets every Saturday, 10 a.m., at 11th and Locust st. Work in progress. Work in progress of Fraternal Lodge, 21st visiting brothers are cordially invited. K. of P. K. of R. and S. N. G. GAT, C. C. G. F. MYERSHICK, K. of R. and S. 23

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 416, K. of H.—Officers and members are notified that the Lodge will meet at 1 o'clock p.m., sharp, Sunday, Jan. 29, to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, George E. K. of H. and S. DAVID PEARLSON, Reporter, 33, Dictator.

CHEVALIER LODGE, NO. 70, K. of P.—Meets every Saturday, 10 a.m., at 11th and Locust st. Work in progress. Work in progress of the Master of Lodge, 21st. Order of GEO. W. TALLMAN, O. C. 33

Attack: L. W. SWANSON, 33, 33

FROM BUSINESS OF Importance, please attend. ADD. 200 LUCAS st.

V. J. MATHEWS, Chairman, C. M. HOMBACK, Secretary. 33

### WANTED—PARTNERS.

Only want advertisements under the following classifications and in to-day's want ad. contest:

### WANTED—PARTNERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TRADES.

### WANTED—CLERKS AND SALESWOMEN.

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**ROOMS FOR RENT.** **50**  
per Line.  
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

FOR RENT—One furnished room, with private family; lady preferred; parlor must have sofa. Add. M. 152, this office.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, with fire place; good location; in the western part of city. Add. E. 161, this office.

FOR RENT—1 or 2 elegantly furnished 2-story rooms, for light housekeeping; gas, bath; small private family. Add. R. 152, this office.

FOR RENT—Piano st., near Compton, furnished; second-story back room; all conveniences; for one or two girls; \$10 a month; references. Add. 6 157, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 2-story front room, suitable for general st.; board if desired; convenient to car lines and Union Depot. Address H 157, this office.

FOR RENT—in a 7-room flat, 5 rooms; 5 closets; screens; hot water connections; etc.; gas and electric lights; furnace; large alcove; would board or with board; \$12 a month; light housekeeping; etc. Add. H 161, this office.

FOR RENT—One second-story room and alcove, suitable for general st.; board if desired; convenient to street cars. Add. X 163, this office.

WANTED—Room-mate for a refined lady; one employed during the day preferred. S. 15th and 15th.

WANTED—A quiet, private room, strictly private; room, etc. Add. M 164, this office.

WANTED—Gentlemen room-mate, for pleasant room; all conveniences, heat, etc. Call 3206 Olive st.

SELECT OYSTERS 25¢ per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Mifflord, 6th and Olive st.

THE ERICKSON. Apartments for gentlemen, etc. W. 2605 Locust, 1006 Second Street, this office.

**HOTEL ROSSMORE.**

European: 8th and Chestnut. Elegant rooms, newly furnished, \$3 to \$5. Add. 212.

WITTE. Apartments, for gentlemen, etc.; bath, barber, etc.; elegantly furnished; terms reasonable. 2617 Olive st.

THE KIRBY RESTAURANT AND OYSTER PARLOR.

N. 6, cor. Garrison st. and Olive st., St. Louis; 21 meals, \$3 to \$5. Open 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.; seats matron furnished for private parties. 15

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Success or Failure. Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

BOARDING. **5c** per Line.  
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

216 TO 220 S. 4TH ST.—Hotel Austria—Rooms 20 per day, \$8 to \$11; per week, \$1.25 to \$3 board, \$3 per week.

414 MARKET ST.—Elegant rooms, fire and gas and first-class board, all you can eat, \$4 to \$15 a week.

914 N. 14TH ST.—Handsome furnished rooms; all conveniences; with or without board. 15

921 FRANKLIN AV.—Room-mate wanted; private family. 15

924 HICKORY ST.—Nice rooms; good table, hot and cold bath; also furnished room. 15

1013 N. GARRISON AV.—Desirable rooms with board; terms reasonable. 15

1013 N. GARRISON AV.—Desirable rooms with or without board; good terms. Add. 164.

1017 SETHY PL. (opp. Carr Park)—Nicely furnished parlors for 2 or 4 girls or married couple, with board; very reasonable. 15

1100 N. 14TH ST.—Second story; front; with board; in private family. 15

1108 AUTUMN ST.—Pleasant 2-story room with board; convenient to business center; private family. 15

1119 N. WASHINGTON AV.—Fire rooms, with good board; \$4 and \$4.50 per week. 15

1304 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished 2-story front room for 2 to 4 girls; with or without board. 15

1339 N. GARRISON AV.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; private family. 15

1503 N. WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with board; also good day board. 15

1516 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished room with board; accommodations for transients. 15

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 15

1712 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished front room; in small room; modern conveniences; first-class board. 15

1758 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large room for 2 young men; with board; \$4 and \$4.50 per week. 15

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished room with first-class board. 15

2107 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, fire and gas, all floors; southern exposure; with or without board. 15

2108 OLIVE ST.—Nicely and newly furnished front room with good table board; private family; room for 2 to 4 girls. 15

2109 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room; good board; terms reasonable. 15

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board. 15

2117 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms and board. 15

2119 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room; for gentlemen or couple; board, if desired. 15

2127 WALNUT ST.—Fire rooms; second and third floor, for gentlemen with board price reasonable. 15

2219 WALNUT ST.—Nicely fur. front room; with or without board. 15

2305 EUGENIA ST.—2d floor front room with board. 15

2206 OLIVE ST.—Handsome fur. front room; also single room, with good table board. 15

2227 LUCAS PL.—First and second floor, 15

2227 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 15

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—For gentlemen, nicely furnished room; gas, fire, bath, first-class table, 3 lines of cars and fourth class cable passes door. 15

2646 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; \$4 per week. 15

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room with excellent board; all modern conveniences. 15

2708 WALNUT ST.—Comfortable rooms and board; good business location; \$16. 15

2730 WALNUT ST.—2d furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board. 15

2732 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms, nicely furnished, with good board. 15

2804 LOCUST ST.—Three elegantly fur. front rooms for 2 to 4 girls; board if desired. 15

2805 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished front and other rooms for 2 to 4 girls; board if desired. 15

2808 LOCUST ST.—Nicely fur. room with good board; conveniences; suitable for girls. 15

2811 RUSSELL AV.—Furnished room with or without board; near California av.; blue line. 15

2814 PINE ST.—Two beautifully furnished and second-story rooms; first-class accommodations; references exchanged. 15

2828 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome fire room, with 1st-class board. 15

2835 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome fire room; good board; every convenience; references required. 15

2904 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board, suitable for the gentle. 15

2919 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, with or without board. 15

2924 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room, heated. 15

2930 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front room with board; all conveniences; references required. 15

3004 CHESTNUT ST.—One newly furnished room with first-class board. 15

3014 A LACED. AV.—Elegantly fur. front room, with board; reasonable for couple. 15

3015 BELLE AV.—2d beautiful rooms, single or double, with board; all modern conveniences; very comfortable; heated halls; excellent table. 15

3038 LUCAS AV.—Room with board; table board. 15

3042 EASTON AV.—A nicely furnished room, with board; suitable for the gentle. 15

3057 TAYLOR ST.—Furnished rooms with best of board; heated halls; hot and cold bath; use of parlor and piano. 15

3119 WASHINGTON AV.—Large desirable fire room, with or without board; single or double. 15

3131 LUCAS AV.—2d story front room with good board; ref. exchanged. 15

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Success or Failure. Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

**BOARDING.**  
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

3200 MORGAN ST.—Nicely finished 2d-story front room with or without board. 15

3236 TAYLOR ST.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3317 FRANKLIN AV.—Furnished room and board for two girls in private family. 15

3416 LINDELL AV.—Furnished room and board for two girls in private family; ref. exchanged. 15

3540 LINDELL AV.—Furnished room and board for two girls in private family; ref. exchanged. 15

3558 LINDELL AV.—Handsome furnished 2d-story front room; also small room; first-class board. 15

3608 FINNEY AV.—Sunny well fur. room, with board for 2 girls; private family; ref. exchanged. 15

3611 FINNEY AV.—Neatly furnished 2d-story front room; also small room; first-class board. 15

3612 SWAN AV.—Nicely fur. room, with board for 2 girls; private family; ref. exchanged. 15

3613 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3614 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3615 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3616 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3617 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3618 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3619 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3620 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3621 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3622 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3623 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3624 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3625 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3626 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3627 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

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3629 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3630 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3631 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3632 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3633 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3634 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3635 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3636 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3637 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3638 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3639 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3640 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3641 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3642 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3643 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3644 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3645 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3646 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3647 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3648 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15

3649 SWAN AV.—Large, new, first-class furnished house, first-class board. 15</



## NOW FOR FACTS

## An Investigation of the Panama Scandal Ordered by Congress.

Endeavoring to Find Out Who Were Financially Benefited.

## WHO SHARED THE BRIBES OF PANAMA PROJECTORS?

Col. Fellows' Resolution Passes the House To-Day—The Corrupt Scheme to Be Sifted to the End—The Senate in Executive Session—Making New States—Senate and House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—An investigation of the American end of the Panama scandal was formally ordered by the House this morning. Col. Fellows' resolutions, reciting the charges that millions were expended in this country for corrupt purposes by the engineers of the big enterprise and that American interests were threatened with further encroachments, were reported favorably by the Rules Committee and adopted by the House without debate. The scope of the inquiry, as outlined by Col. Fellows, is to be extended so as to find just exactly how the commerce across the Isthmus is controlled and what special privileges are enjoyed by the Pacific Mail Line, in connection with the Panama railroad. The investigation will undoubtedly be made in a most thorough manner, as full authority is given the committee to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers. In keeping with the customs of the House, Col. Fellows will probably be appointed chairman of the special committee and he will have associated with him members who have been elected to the next House. The committee will be appointed by the Speaker on Monday. The resolutions presented by the Rules Committee and adopted by the House covering the charges that have been made in connection with the American end of the scandal read as follows:

That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate and report as to what sums of money, if any, were expended by the Panama Canal Co. in its promoters directly or indirectly, in the purpose of preventing opposition in this country to the plans of the American end of the project in America, and what disposition was made of such sums; and generally as to the situation of affairs upon the Isthmus so far as the American end of the project is concerned, and also as to the contracts and relations between the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., the Transcontinental Railroad Association and as to the contracts or other collusive arrangements that have been made by the companies whereby the trade by way of the Isthmus of Panama has been suppressed.

Col. Fellows does not share the opinion of several leading Democrats that it will be difficult, after so many years have elapsed, to discover who the Americans were who shared the bribes of the Panama projectors. Speaking of the action of the House to-day, he said:

"There are men in this country who are able to clear up the scandal and reveal the names of those who took part in the corrupt scheme to strangle American opposition. I am not prepared to say who these men are who know the secret of the steal, but I think the committee will bring certain men from under cover. The transactions by which the Panama people obtained absolute jurisdiction over the commerce across the Isthmus can easily be traced, and it ought not to be difficult to ascertain who were financially benefited by the transfer in proprietorship. But I don't think the scandal stopped with the absorption of the railroad. We may have to look into other matters involving, perhaps, some very big men. The necessity of securing American acquiescence in the scheme may have been apparent to everyone at the time. Had this Government insisted on upholding the Monroe doctrine in its application to Panama, the canal project would never have been entered upon. The way in which the French schemers obtained control, not only of the concessions for the canal, but of the railroad, and by these means assumed the privilege guaranteed to the American investors of the Colombian government, is plainly in violation of the Monroe doctrine and should have been objected to by the Government. True, there were proceedings in Congress, but I am not prepared to explain how they came to naught. There is a big scandal somewhere, and for the honor of the country, the facts should be disclosed. The committee will not be hurried in its work and will have the time necessary to make the inquiry in most thorough manner. I am confident that some startling facts will be disclosed."

Col. Fellows was not sure that he would be Chairman of the Investigation Committee, but it is altogether probable that he will be designated by the Speaker.

## CONGRESSIONAL

TO-DAY'S SESSION IN THE SENATE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS—THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Practically the whole of to-day's session was spent by the Senate behind closed doors, the executive session lasting from 12:40 to 4:30, when the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday—the change of hour being fixed in order to give Senators an opportunity to attend Mr. Blaine's funeral.

The new Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Canfield, was called to fill the late Senator Kenyon's unexpired term, and appeared and took the oath of office.

The credentials of Mr. Stockbridge (Rep.) of Michigan for his second Senatorial term, however, were not presented, and took the oath of office.

The army appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations and was placed on the calendar. This is the first appropriation bill reported to the Senate during the present session. The Senate bill relating to the anchorage and wharf facilities in the port of Chicago was reported and passed.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing that committee to hold a hearing on the subject anywhere in the United States and inquire into the expenditures for rivers and harbors.

The Senate then at 12:40, on motion of Mr. Sherman (D.), of Ohio, proceeded to execute business.

## THE HOUSE.

Beyond the adoption of resolutions looking to the investigation of the Panama Canal scandal and the W. H. Trust, the proceedings of the House to-day were devoid of interest.

The session then at 12:40, on motion of Mr. Sherman (D.), of Ohio, proceeded to execute business.

though occasionally of a personal character. No material change was made in the measure.

Mr. Franklin of Tennessee reported from the Committee on Judicature and said committee or any sub-committee thereof is authorized to investigate the charges contained in the resolution. The committee is to have power to subpoena witnesses.

The committee is also authorized to investigate, if any, other trusts or combinations in restraint of trade exist within the United States or have been formed by Congress legislation and control markets or raise prices; and what, if any, additional legislation is necessary to remedy the evil.

The resolution, which was adopted after confers upon the committee power to send for persons and papers.

## AN ALTERNATIVE EXECUTION TREATY.

In an executive session to-day the Senate took up the French extradition treaty. There is a growing disposition on the part of Senators to avoid the usual method of arbitration for the reason that every time an alteration is made some offenses are included in the grade of misdemeanors which are likely to come into trouble with the contracting powers. This criticism was urged again, but truly not ended discussion. The amendment, however, caused more or less discussion, but resulted in a final alteration. There are some features in the proposed new treaty which were considered favorable and it is probable that the amendment, with modifications striking out minor offenses will ultimately prevail.

## MAKING NEW STATES.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED ADMITTING NEW MEXICO, UTAH, ARIZONA AND OKLAHOMA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Carey this morning gave notice of two amendments which he intended to offer to the House bill providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union. Mr. Carey's first amendment strikes out all after the enactment clause of the New Mexico bill, admitting the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma. The State of Oklahoma is made identical with the Indiana territory, but it is provided that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons and property now belonging to the Indians or the territory, so long as such rights remain undisturbed by agreement between the Indians and the United States. Mr. Carey's second amendment includes the Territory of Arizona, and is in line with the action of the recent Republican caucus.

## SLATE-WRITING.

How This Means of Communication With the Spirit World Is Effectuated.

The usual method of procedure in slate-writing is for the mediums to sit around a table, two of the mediums holding the slate beneath the table, while the others rest their hands flatly on top of it. A general silence is preserved, says the Indianapolis Journal, except an occasional sacred song sung in a soft tone of voice. Generally raps are first heard, sometimes upon the slate, and sometimes on the table, and frequently beating time to the music. Then, if

## A CONFEDERATE STICK.

Representative Gandy, of Texas, presented Mr. Filley in the name of the Republicans of the State, whose leader he was, with a curiously carved stick, an ex-Confederate soldier of Sparta, out of hickory wood from the Bald Knob of Christian. Mr. Filley's reply was that he had been unable to find a stick in his hand suggested praise of the lumber industry of the State, and then of all its interests, and from that he was enabled to make a short speech for protection, and a promise that the Republican party would yet win Missouri on that platform.

Representative D. T. Jewell, who is to the Republicans of St. Louis the Gamaliel that ex-Senator D. H. Armstrong is to the Democrats, complimented Mr. Filley and said that his great weapon in the Democratic cause would be so big a majority in Congress that they could do what they pleased. Four years of that kind of legislation would give the South and the laboring men would wish the Democrats at the devil.

John Flanagan of Jasper made a speech that was full of Western epigram, saying that the Republicans never running after the items so attractive, the Democratic might be a little chip occasionally in the pocket, but wins on the jack-pots. The party would make its next campaign in Missouri for business, not business interests, not men and principles, not people, and it would win.

## CRITICIZING THE PARTIES.

The voters are failing to understand that the Republican party built up a factory, the Democratic party took it down and the third party took it up. The party that is in the lead is that man that never had one and never could get one. Mr. Flanagan alluded to the death of Haine, and compared Mr. Filley's leadership.

Congressman Bartholdi made a speech in which he said that the Democrats had won the last election because they were in the public eye, reading the workers.

The Democratic Central Committee man was a king in his ward, and the powers above him in the party recognized that he might be right or wrong, but it had an effect. Representative Tatum followed in the same strain. He was in the house or had been for months. There were too many men in the party who did not like the way things were being managed.

Jim Moore of Laclede, took the same view of it. The campaign in Missouri had been a personal one, and its result had been a disappointment, with the exception that personal campaigns were not profitable. Mr. Brownell contented himself with a few words, and the others followed him in the same strain. He was in the house or had been for months. There were too many men in the party who did not like the way things were being managed.

## A RATTENING PRACTICE.

Frank Williams, claiming to be a newspaper man from Joliet, Ill., was arrested about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with having picked the pocket of Mrs. Sutin of 321 North Eleventh street in front of the Grand Leader Dry Goods House. A Mrs. Blum of 927 Market street claimed she saw the man in the act of picking Mrs. Sutin's pocket and informed Mr. Russell that he arrested him. The police claim that Williams has confessed that he was recently given hours to leave Chicago.

## A Barkeeper Arrested.

Ebo was held up and robbed of \$30 in the vicinity of Eastern Avenue and Francis street about 8:30 o'clock yesterday. While in McDonald's saloon on Grand street he dispensed his role. The barkeeper, Mr. E. S. Sutin, a blacksmith, followed him and secured his money by knocking him down. Sutin has been arrested but denies the charge.

## A Street-Car Afire.

A motor car of the Leclerc Street Railway took fire near the corner of Broadway and Market street, at about 11 o'clock last night. It originated from a defect in some of the electrical apparatus on one of the trucks and damaged the bottom of the car to the extent of \$100. An alarm was sent and the fire was extinguished before the engines arrived.

## Charged With Seduction.

Barris Schkowsky was arrested yesterday afternoon at 302 North Levee on a charge of seducing Bessie Kappeler, 15 years old. Both parties live at 302 North Levee. The girl is said to be in a delicate condition.

## St. Jacobs.

ST. JACOBS, Ill., Jan. 28.—The annual mask ball, which takes place to-night promises to be one of unusual interest and the attendance very large.

Rev. Sweeny commenced a series of revival meetings here to-night at the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lewis have returned from the trip to the South to join in celebrating Mr. Deneen's 50th birthday. Mr. D. is president of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Rector on Friday entertained the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church and enjoyed a good time.

Rev. Freytag of Black Jack was the guest of Rev. Bruce several days last week.

## Virginia.

ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 28.—Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the annual convention of the Jacksonville District, Y. M. C. A. at Beardstown, Feb. 18 and 19. A large number is expected to attend.

Mr. Sprague of Lincoln, Neb., is in the vicinity visiting relatives.

W. B. Strubing was at La Belle, Mo., this week on a business trip.

REPORTED DESTINATE.—Mrs. Anna Graf, residing in the rear of 212 Carroll street, is reported to be in a condition of great need of food and fuel. She is a widow, 55 years old.

"What fees if any, are allowed to witnesses who appear and testify in contested election cases?"

"The law allows to witnesses testifying in

## FILLEY'S FRIENDS.

They Invade His Home Last Night to Do Him Honor.

## REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES GET UP A SURPRISE FOR "DE OLÉ MAN."

The Leadership of the Missouri Republican Boss Compared to That of Blaine—The Republican Party Criticized. But Its Future Spoken of Hopefully—Local Political News.

The dwelling of Chauncy L. Filley, at the corner of Beaumont and Chestnut streets, was ablaze with light last night and both sides of the asphalt street in front were lined with cabs and carriages. Last week Representative B. F. Russell of Crawford County, met Representative E. S. Gurney of Caldwell in the Madison House at Jefferson City and said to him:

"I've seen the old man since we voted for him for Senator. Let's get up a party and go down to St. Louis Saturday night and have a grand time in the neighborhood of his home."

Bernheimer's Announcement.

Marcus Bernheimer yesterday issued an address to the citizens of St. Louis, announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. After speaking in a general way about the duties of the office, giving his ideas as to how they should be discharged, Mr. Bernheimer concluded as follows:

"I firmly believe that St. Louis is in need of a radical change in the administration of its affairs and on that issue I am willing to go before the people."

## Political Notes.

Michael J. Casey of the Twenty-seventh Ward is being brought out by his friends for the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives.

There was a large meeting of the young Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward at M. Stinch's hall, Grant and Easton avenues, and an average club room, with 150 to 200 members.

The following officers were elected:

M. H. Finnegan, President; Thomas Ryan, Vice-President; W. A. Sheahan, Secretary; John C. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Arms. Speeches were made by M. H. Finnegan, L. Eiley, Thomas Ryan and others.

Henry C. Strode, of the Young Republicans, also addressed the meeting.

There was a large number of business men and friends of the young Republicans in attendance, and in signing a call, asking him to allow them to present his name as a candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. The call was signed by 150 men in good earnest of the campaign.

In reply to a letter from Dr. Max C. Starkweather, in his capacity as a member of the House of Representatives, for the Republican nomination for Mayor, Mr. Walbridge writes that he will not decline to run for the Republican candidate for Mayor if nominated by the convention.

## "GHOST TIPS" FROM MEDIUM.

Chicago Speculators Said to Make Use of "Pointers" Given Them by Spirits.

"Now, I tell you about a big superstitution that obtains here, and on nearly every board in the country, for that matter. There is a syndicate of women spread out over the whole United States, from Maine to California, who call themselves 'spiritualistic mediums,' and who make a living out of the more credulous of our scalpers. Those women pretend that they know how the markets are going from the spirits of deceased speculators, who find time from their celestial choir practice to take a glimpse into the future to see what the fluctuations will be and then drop down to the earth and give the tip to these gifted women, who then give it to a speculator, who deals accordingly," says the Chicago Tribune.

## A CONFEDERATE STICK.

Representative Gandy, of Texas, presented Mr. Filley in the name of the Republicans of the State, whose leader he was, with a curiously carved stick, an ex-Confederate soldier of Sparta, out of hickory wood from the Bald Knob of Christian. Mr. Filley's reply was that he had been unable to find a stick in his hand suggested praise of the lumber industry of the State, and then of all its interests, and from that he was enabled to make a short speech for protection, and a promise that the Republican party would yet win Missouri on that platform.

"There are hundreds of these serio-comic imposters making a business of supplying Chicago scalpers with their 'ghost tips.'

F. D. Brown said that he often got "ghost tips" but did not rely on them. "They are not reliable," he added. "Old Doug Stewart, the old Board of Trade man, would give me tips, but they did not come out right in a dozen times."

## TO TOLERATE AND DISMISS.

James G. Lewis, \$4,063.92

TO EX-ACC'D. ACCTS.

5,027 23 \$9,091 15

TO BAL. NET GAIN.

22,712 34 \$22,712 34

143,470 44 143,470 44

OFFICERS.

143,470 44 143,470 44

OFFICERS.</p



## WIND FIGHTING.

The Long Range Set-To Between Corbett and Sheedy.

FIFTH ROUND ENDED AND BOTH SPARRING FOR BREATH.

Gossip of the Week in Pugilistic Circles—  
Gun Notes—Billiards—The Wheel—A  
Boom in Bowling—English Athletes  
Coming—The Manhattan Club Troubles  
—General Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The long range set-to between Gentleman of the Ring Jim Corbett and Gentleman of the Green-cloth Pat Sheedy has proceeded as far as the fifth round, and both men bearing no marks of punishment are sparring for wind. Sheedy led with a straight right, which was cleverly blocked by Corbett; Corbett's counter was evaded and then Sheedy delivered a terrible upper cut which caught the champion full in the mouth closing that organ up tight for the present. There was a call of time. Corbett led and, bearing evidence of able handling by his seconds, crowded Sheedy to the ropes. Rallying, however, Sheedy fought his way to the center of the ring where both men are measuring capabilities and sparring for wind. That is the way the regulation prize fighter would put it, but the war of words has been fully covered by the press and the foregoing may be easily translated.

If James J. Corbett is allowed to talk very much more he will find few believers even among his friends that he is the most gentry-like pugilist the world has ever known. Pat Sheedy, who offered to bet \$1,000 that Corbett hedged on his fight with Sullivan, has not put his money up yet nor offered to accept the \$5,000 bet proposed by Brady. Sheedy explains this by the fact that if the bet was left with Brady and the Corbett brothers they would decide the matter and he would be throwing \$1,000 away. He does not propose to lose the wager on the technicality that Corbett personally did not place the money in San Francisco before the fight took place in New Orleans. However, he will allow his offer to stand, provided he bookmakers in San Francisco with whom Harry Corbett bet the money are allowed to decide the matter. He offered to bet another \$1,000 that telegrams were received on the Corbett train when it was coming north from New Orleans from Harry Corbett. According to Sheedy these telegrams assumed a form of a demand for the money with which to pay the bookmakers. The responsibility for this story Sheedy shifts to the shoulders of Eugene Comiskey of the New York Athletic Club.

Sheedy also says that Corbett's gloves were so padded that they protected his hands when he fought Sullivan, and he has \$5,000 to bet that he will not fight with padded gloves when he meets Mitchell. The Corbett party profess to have \$30,000 that they will bet that Sheedy is not telling the truth. In the Hoffman House the other night a whisper was heard to the effect that every man in the discussion would do well to show the color of his money and do not so much talking. And this ferocious hurrah of paper packets continues.

### SERVING TWO MASTERS.

But does this remove the main question—can Mr. Corbett adopt two professions and slight either one for the other? Can Mr. Corbett, to use the language of one of his critics, "wrap the championship of the world in cotton batting and lay it away in the bottom of his theater box?" He doesn't believe in mixing up fighting and acting or in a nimbled-fisted knocker like Corbett making the championship of the slugging arena secondary to the stellarity of histriom.

A lot of people who love the stage that Corbett will be made to understand that he has to take the time of his championship honours and do something in the theater. He can't do both. He wears his laurels at that jaunty angle of defiance which should belong to fistic garlands and election banners, not that when he comes to the pupistic idea of being lots of splinters in the theatrical boards, for Jim C. could never be a Booth or McCullough. Acting is a rare art, and a membership ticket which is as good as a letter of introduction to wheelmen everywhere, makes the man of the theater a man of the railroad. He is also furnished at a low price, and added to that, free of charge, a large number of railroad, reduced rates at league hotels, a full copy of the Missouri division road map, giving an exact description of 3,000 miles of road in the States, and a membership ticket over a paper of a wheel. Through organization all the benefits stated are procured by payment of only \$15 yearly dues. We are told that the members of the Missouri division are now 1,000 strong, and that the number of communications were read from other points.

### CYCLING CHAT.

E. S. of Mexico, M. S., is in the city. There are now 700 women members in the L. S. C. The marriage of B. O. Hoffman of the South Side is announced.

Buffalo has 1,200 wheelmen, thirty agents and 100 manufacturers.

E. F. Barnard of Marion and L. E. Fisher of Omaha are the week's visitors.

Hal Greenwood, the well-known hill-climber, has a new record. He has just won the last Saturday night at the Cyclists' Club.

Last Saturday night the Cyclists' Club was entertained by Tom Graham and his fifty thirty members of his hospital.

Another idea is to colors instead of numbers to distinguish them when racing. The idea adds an increased charm to the picture of a racing field.

Chicago was the first cycling club to offer a license to the members of the National Cycling Association or Cash Prize League.

Hand brakes which are being introduced on some of the new racing bicycles are to be used in England, and at the Stanley Show a wheel was given to the Teutons.

English cyclists continue to flourish at the Cyclists' Club and Tuesday night nine tables were in use. The prizes were awarded during the evening and dancing followed.

Last night Capt. W. J. Cox and W. F. Loring of the Cyclists' Club called on the South Side to discuss the cycling outlook for the coming season.

The run of the South Side last Sunday was a success, and racing on the ice in Peppermint's pond and the ice rink in the exhibition in Carondelet were among the divinations.

Feb. 4, 24, has been decided on as the date for the South Side's ball at Anheuser-Busch, and the club will have the ballroom to themselves.

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As to Sol Smith, Dixon's manager had this to say of the Californian: "Dixon accepts the offer of the South Side, and I am sure that the majority of the riders will be mounted on wheels weighing less than thirty-five pounds. The Progress Bowlers' Club, composed of the best bowlers in the city, will be mounted on wheels weighing less than thirty-five pounds. The return match is rolled to-night on the ice rink in Peppermint's pond, and the result is the same as the last time. They will have their first meeting next Tuesday evening. The game is, of course, ten pins."

HOLLYS VS. YOSEMITES.

The Hollys (North St. Louis Turnhall) lately visited the Yosemites at the 16th and Locust, and were beaten by the score of fifteen to fifteen.

The Hollys will be mounted on wheels weighing less than thirty-five pounds.

Racing in connection with some fair promises to be more popular than ever before, and Chairman of the State Badminton Committee will see to that.

Mr. C. H. Fletcher, a prominent member of the club, has been appointed to manage the affairs of the Hollys.

As to the Hollys, they are to be held off for a time.

WHEELMAN AND WILL SWIN.

The fast amateur bicycle riders in this country are watching with a great deal of interest the outcome of the professional wheeling league formed by the base ball men. The average amateur wheelman who

can ride a pace fast enough to win it is pretty slowish below. He has got a good thing now, as far as the profits are concerned, and he does not propose to abandon it. The profits of their cash system will attract all freshmen in the League of American Wheelmen. The wheelmen say they are making a big profit, and the men do not know what to do with men who are responsible for base ball as it exists to-day.

The sentiment is expressed by A. L. Williams, "We would have a nice lot of farmers if we would have anything to do with men who treated base ball players so bad. The men are not good soldiers. Such an extent that perhaps some base ball tossers will be making as much as dry goods clerks, and I will not have anything to do with men who might treat me the same way."

### INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

President Ferry of the Amateur Athletic Union has requested Secretary Sullivan to call a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union for Saturday, Feb. 18. The meeting will be held at the Astor House, this city, at 2 p.m. The regular business of the Union will be transacted, consisting of a report of Messrs. J. W. Sullivan, A. G. Spaulding and J. J. Sullivan, with present its report, and the programme of the three days' sport will be decided upon. The committee on the communication of the League of American Wheelmen to the Board of Governors will be called the same day.

The Pin Fever GROWING-OFFICE MEN OUT.

### ROLL THE STODDARDS.

The cocked hat tournament opened on Monday evening with the Crescents on the Office Men's alley. The former can say in scriptural phrase, "We were strangers and you took us in." The Office Men surprised themselves by winning four games from their gifted opponents. The defeat of the Crescents is attributable to their striking an uncommon number of "cock pins"; yet the score shows that when "cock pins" and "missed pins" on both sides are compared, they rolled their opponents out of sight. The score:

OFFICE MEN—TWO GAMES.

H. Phillips, 7 11 68 45 49 50 263 50 8-5.

Glancy, 5 29 31 42 40 47 198 49 39-3.

W. M. Shad, 6 18 58 49 48 40 219 43 45-6.

Downham, 6 21 46 48 39 43 226 43 45-5.

Total, 42 126 284 268 253 254 1,281 44-80.

MISSOURI DIVISION BOARD.

An almost necessary adjunct to the sport of cycling is the League of American Wheelmen, and one would imagine that enrolled in the ranks of the organization would be found the names of all the riders in the State, but such is not the case. In the State the membership amounts to about 700 out of a possible \$3,000. To any one old enough to ride it is needless to point out the power of the League of American Wheelmen, it is seen on every side, and mighty wheelmen expected to be found in the ranks of the organization.

Donoghue said after his great race, that he had not intended trying for a record, but when he found that he was going good he decided to go in, to see what he could do.

He does not believe in long racing and says he shall not enter another one longer than twenty-five miles unless the cash inducement is large enough.

### THE WHEEL.

THE WHEELMAN'S DUTY—MEETING OF THE

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### ATHLETICS.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE MANHATTAN

ATHLETIC CLUB.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Andrew Freedman was this morning appointed receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The appointment was made on the application of the Club, which is composed of a majority of the Board of Directors of the club. They appeared in court to day and requested the appointment on the ground of the bad financial condition of the institution. Frederick E. Couder was also present, and the court was asked to name interested parties who are anxious to have matters arranged in a way which will best serve the interest of the club.

The Independent Gun Club, the Blue Bell Foot Ball team will meet this afternoon at 4 p.m. at the foot of South Broadway.

### FOOT BALL RULING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Capt. Chas. E. Schott, captain of the University of Pennsylvania foot ball eleven writes a letter to the play the

game starts promptly a 2 o'clock, immediately after this game the Olympics play the Kensingtons at the same park.

### PENNSYLVANIA OBJECTS.

CAPT. SCHOTT WRITES A LETTER ON THE NEW

FOOT BALL RULING.

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### CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

On the other hand, the open-table shots, except when the balls are in a line at right angles with the cushion, are difficult and can only be made after considerable practice.

This is where the trouble with the old game of kiss billiards came in. There were no rules to prevent a player making an unlikely shot, and a player could get away with it.

It is also state that the ball must be struck with the head, elbow, shoulder or side is strictly forbidden.

The beauty of the sport is that it requires no conveniences. It can be enjoyed with an ordinary street dress on, and is not required.

The first cut shows the position to be taken by the wrestlers preparatory to the start off.

At the word "go" each man endeavors to force his opponent to lose his balance so as to be obliged to move one of his feet. This constitutes a throw.

One of the most positions to take is shown in this cut. The forward foot is placed against that of your antagonist and the rear foot

of his star in the country. St. Joseph and Kansas City both sides have twice as much.

The members of the Brooklyn Bicyclists Club have embarked on a new venture, the "Bicyclists' Fund" or the "Bicyclists' Fund," and plan to have a bridge, and plans for the house have been drawn. It will be built with every convenience and convenience.

On this side of the country the leading city on the part of the association of cycling clubs is the New York City.

The wheelmen say they are making a big

success, and the New York City is the best.



ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1893.

## LOWER RATES.

The Bell Company Has a St. Louis Competitor.

Prices for Telephones Will Go Down to Sixty Dollars.

THE COMPANY WANTS A FRANCHISE TO OPERATE UNDERGROUND.

John M. Sellers, Charles T. Farrar and George E. Mann Interested in It—Charles Sutter's Conduit to Be Bought and Extended—The Practical Difficulties in the Way of City Ownership of Conduits Discussed by Officers of St. Louis—How Conduits Are Laid.

In consequence of the expiration during this month and March of the most important telephone patents held by the Bell company, a new company intends to begin operating in St. Louis as soon as it can perfect its franchise, lowering the price of telephones from \$100 to \$60 a year and putting its wires in conduits. The new company will apply to the Municipal Assembly Tuesday night for permission to use the streets, and having obtained that will probably begin operations by acquiring the conduit of the Underground Service Co., already laid and extending it. The company sent its articles of incorporation to Secretary of State A. A. Lester and Jefferson City yesterday. Its name is the "Telephone and Telegraph Service Co." From the name it is evident that it not only intends to operate a telephone business itself, but to rent ducts in its conduit to other wire companies. Its capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of a par value of \$100 each. It is organized under the general telegraph laws of the state, art. 5, chap. 42. The purposes of the company, as they are defined in the articles of incorporation, are to construct, own, operate and maintain lines of wire overhead and underground, one or both combined, for magnetic telephone and telegraph lines in St. Louis and St. Louis County; Madison and St. Clair counties, Ill.

THE INCORPORATORS.

The directors named for the first year are Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, John M. Sellers, Turner T. Lewis, Charles T. Farrar and Robert L. McLaren. The incorporators are these directors and B. D. Lee, Hugh Rogers and George E. Mann.

Most of the incorporators are men well known in St. Louis. Dr. Brokaw is the eminent surgeon, Mr. Lee is the law firm of Dyer, Lee & Ellis, Mr. Farrar belongs to the real estate concern of Farrar & Tate, Mr. Sellers is a roofing contractor, Mr. Mann is the architect in charge of the building of the new City Hall, Mr. Lewis is a steamboat owner, Mr. Rogers is a salt merchant and Mr. McLaren is the attorney of Chas. Sutter of the Underground Service Co.

WILL PUT DOWN THE RATES.

Charles T. Farrar, one of the directors of new company, was seen yesterday by a reporter of the Post-Dispatch and asked what the plans of the company were.

"We set out the object plainly in the articles," said he. "We intend in the first place to establish a cheap telephone service in St. Louis and to put in telephones to busi-

"It's natural increase in its value. That's all. It's not that the franchise can't be sold, but the company's fact that it's more strongly entrenched here than it is in any of the other large cities. A company going into the field with money behind it, and with the franchise, will probably be making the Bell monopoly and the poles used, has greater the advantage of the old company."

CHARLES SUTTER'S STATEMENT.

Charles Sutter, President of the Underground Service Co., said: "Of course I understand the plan of the new telephone company, as it has been working with them. The new company will probably use our conduit, although it is not obliged to do so. The organization of the telephone company comes after long deliberation and consideration of the fact, and it will be something all the people of St. Louis want. I have no doubt that the telephone rates in large cities.

Following is a list of the large cities in the United States that use the Bell system, with the number of telephones in use and the prevailing rates.

The list shows also the towns where the rates are fixed by law.

STATES AND CITIES,	Telephones	Business	Residence	Price.
Alabama—Birmingham	625	\$5	65	50
Mobile	250	40	40	40
Arkansas—Little Rock	650	60	45	40
California—San Francisco	2,000	60	60	60
Colorado—Denver	1,885	80	80	80
Connecticut—Hartford	700	80	80	80
Dakota	300	50	36	36
Georgia—Atlanta	1,350	60	60	60
Illinois—Chicago	7,000	125	100	100
Indiana—Indianapolis	1,616	100	100	100
Terre Haute	350	60	56	56
Iowa—Des Moines	1,000	40	40	40
Kansas—Topeka	350	50	50	50
Maine—Portland	700	45	45	45
Maryland—Baltimore	2,000	175	175	175
Massachusetts—Boston	4,000	120	120	120
Minnesota—Duluth	679	50	50	50
Mississippi—Meridian	150	54	40	40
Missouri—St. Louis	3,600	100	60	60
Missouri—Kansas City	2,600	100	60	60
Missouri—St. Joseph	600	36	36	36
Montana—Billings	200	45	45	45
Nebraska—Lincoln	750	60	60	60
Nebraska—Omaha	1,800	60	60	60
Nebraska—Omaha	700	75	75	75
New York—Albany	1,300	60	60	60
New York—Buffalo	3,000	70	70	70
New York—New York	8,500	84-150	84-150	84-150
New Mexico—Albuquerque	40	75	75	75
New York—North Carolina	136	60	40	40
Ohio—Cincinnati	4,000	100	60	60
Ohio—Columbus	4,455	60	45	45
Ohio—Dayton	966	55	55	55
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	4,000	120	120	120
Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh	884	48	48	48
Rhode Island—Providence	500	60	36	36
South Carolina—Charleston	700	64	64	64
Tennessee—Nashville	1,800	60	60	60
Texas—Austin	32	60	60	60
Texas—Galveston	620	60	45	45
Utah—Salt Lake City	700	80	60	60
Vermont—Montpelier	100	36	36	36
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	300	45	45	45
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	3,000	60	60	60

\*Established by franchise.

Established by law.

St. Louis Conduit System.

A proposition looking towards the municipal ownership of an underground system looks fairer on the surface than it looks after analysis.

The few city officials who have been questioned on the subject by the Post-Dispatch have not hesitated to reply that the city could

"is by the natural increase in its value. That's all. It's not that the franchise can't be sold, but the company's fact that it's more strongly entrenched here than it is in any of the other large cities. A company going into the field with money behind it, and with the franchise, will probably be making the Bell monopoly and the poles used, has greater the advantage of the old company."

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Charles Sutter, President of the Underground Service Co., said: "Of course I understand the plan of the new telephone company, as it has been working with them. The new company will probably use our conduit, although it is not obliged to do so. The organization of the telephone company comes after long deliberation and consideration of the fact, and it will be something all the people of St. Louis want. I have no doubt that the telephone rates in large cities.

Following is a list of the large cities in the United States that use the Bell system, with the number of telephones in use and the prevailing rates.

The list shows also the towns where the rates are fixed by law.

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## LENT APPROACHING.

Society People Taking Advantage of the Brief Time Left.

NUMEROUS ENTERTAINMENTS CROWDED INTO THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

The "Morning Choral Society," a Fashionable Organization of Amateur Musicians, to Give Its First Recital Shrove Tuesday—Mrs. Wells' Ball Masque.

Only a little more than a fortnight remains of the gay season, and it remains to be seen just how many delightful events may be crowded into so short a space of time. Enough have already been announced to insure the beau monde against a single hour's dullness. Miss Blanche Euston will entertain to-morrow evening at her home upon Lindell boulevard the Monday Evening Cotillion, which has been during the winter to the young set what the Imperial has been for so many seasons to the young matrons of the exclusive set.

The Imperial will give the last ball of its series this week at Mahler's Assembly Rooms on Olive street. This will be the first ball given by the Imperial outside the Pickwick, where the club was organized several years ago.

St. Faith's Guild of Trinity Church will have a soiree dansante on Monday evening, Feb. 6, at Mahler's Hall, which must needs be a very delightful affair, since the young people belonging to this guild are numbered among the most charming of Episcopal society circles.

The second ball of "The Imperial," a new organization of this winter, will be given at the Lindell Hotel on Thursday evening, Feb. 2.

Mrs. James R. True of Westminster place will entertain the Rubenstein Club, of which she is a member, on Tuesday afternoon; a very choice programme has been provided for the occasion.

Miss Pope of Lindell boulevard gives a large progressive euchre party on Tuesday afternoon to young ladies.

Mrs. J. F. Leighton has issued cards for a progressive euchre party which she will give in compliment to her daughter at her residence, No. 2750 Lindell boulevard, Feb. 4.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Ingersoll will entertain the Souvenir Spoon Club, the game preceded by a luncheon to be served promptly at 1 o'clock, followed by cards at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Wm. Scudder, Mrs. Cliff Scudder and Mrs. Walter Taylor will hold the fourth of their January series of receptions next Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Carlene will give a progressive euchre party to a number of her young friends next Friday evening, Feb. 3.

Mrs. David Davis Walker of Vandeventer place has issued cards to a large reception which will give on Shrove Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 14, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Her daughters, Mrs. William H. Walker and Mrs. Asa Pittman, will assist at this reception.

There is quite a delightful treat in store for the fashionable world of culture and taste on Shrove Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, when the Morning Choral Society will give its first recital at Mahler's assembly rooms on Olive street. The programme has been planned for the present season and is composed of the choicest musical talent in high society circles. They have worked very diligently all season and have prepared for the enjoyment of their friends a very choice programme of music.

The Misses Belle, Madge and May Mellon give an informal dance party to thirty couples on Friday evening, Feb. 4, at their home on Twenty-eighth street and Washington avenue.

Mr. Holmes of Shaw place has issued invitations for a progressive euchre party in compliment to his two daughters, to occur Feb. 1.

Miss Iris Gregg gives a luncheon on Tuesday in compliment to Miss Gaylord of Chicago.

St. Faith's Guild of the Church of the Holy Communion will give an entertainment at Mahler's Hall, 3204 Lucas avenue, on Wednesday evening, which promises to be a delightful affair.

Mr. Erastus Wells' ball masque, in honor of his daughter, Miss Wells' Bells, will take place Feb. 8, at Mahler's, on Olive street.

Miss Anna Euston, of the South Side will entertain the Columbian Club Wednesday evening, Feb. 1.

Mrs. Huntington Smith's musicale occurs Feb. 9.

LAST WEEK'S EVENTS.

During the latter part of the week last week there were several delightful entertainments. Mrs. Charles and her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Niedrichaus, gave the second of their series of receptions on Monday evening, Feb. 1, at their home in Vandeventer place. Their handsome new house was decked with flowers and a glow with light. The hostess was assisted by Miss La'Lees Kenney.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clay Pierce ball was given by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clay Pierce at their home in Vandeventer place, in compliment to their guest, Miss Barker. Their lovely home was decked with flowers and a glow in great profusion, rearing their stately heads from amid groups of palms and beds of fern, filled with the air with fragrance. Mrs. Pierce was assisted by her daughter, Miss Pearl Pierce, and her sister, Louise Pierce.

A charming breakfast was given on Thursday morning by Mrs. John Delaney in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Wetzel, was one of the pretty affairs of the week. The decorations were in yellow and white. Mrs. Wetzel wore a white beading sash; Miss Wetzel wore a rich yellow brocade; Miss Boyd, who assisted her aunt, wore a lovely striped satin chiffon in lavender.

VISITORS.

Miss Lucille Bourgois of New Orleans will stay for a week or two her sister, Mrs. Josephine Wetzel.

Mrs. Brown of Burlington, Io., is visiting Miss Jessie Gray of St. Louis place.

Mrs. Ballie of Kirkwood was being visited by her cousin, Miss Fannie Stuckner.

Miss Beckwith of Indianapolis is visiting Miss Tracy.

Miss Maggie Becker of Colorado has been making a delightful visit to Mrs. Charles C. Burr.

Miss Minnie Beavoir has been making a visit to her aunts, the Misses McClain.

Miss Castelman of Louisville, Ky., has been making a visit to her numerous St. Louis relatives.

Miss Virginia Dodge of Chicago arrived last week to visit Lieut. and Mrs. George Marshall Brown, formerly Miss Fannie K. Goddard.

Miss Alice Goddard and her guest, Miss Morgan from Denver; Miss Eula Daughaday and others.

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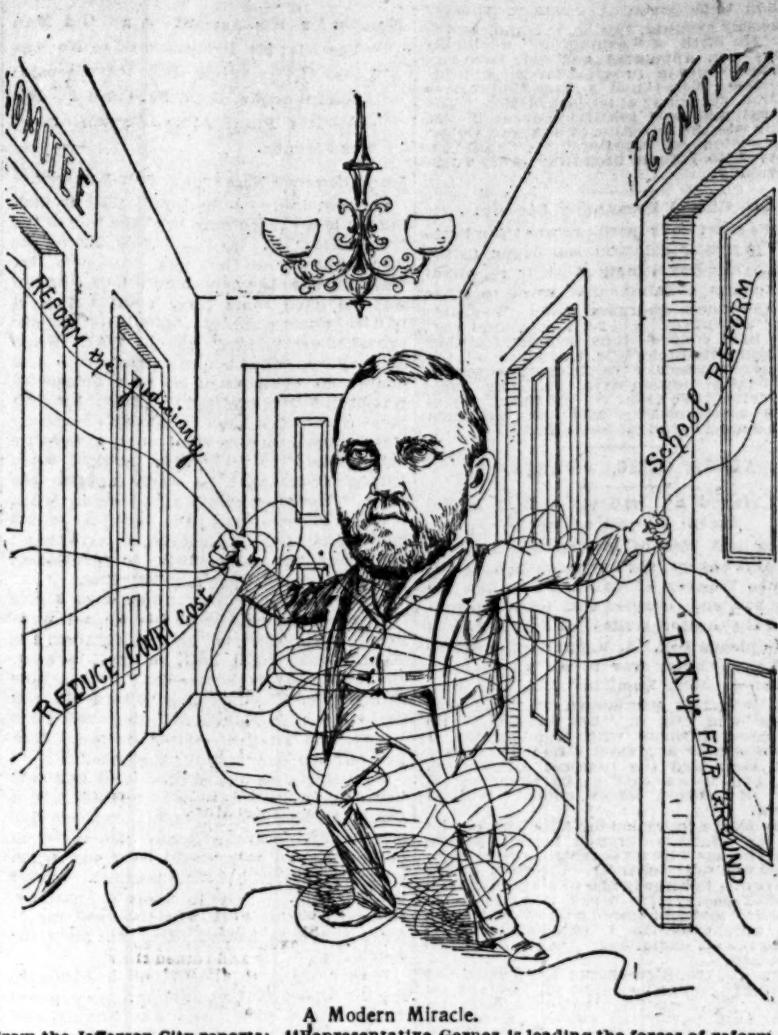


# PHASES OF CITY AFFAIRS.

Matters of Interest in City Life Illustrated for the Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers.



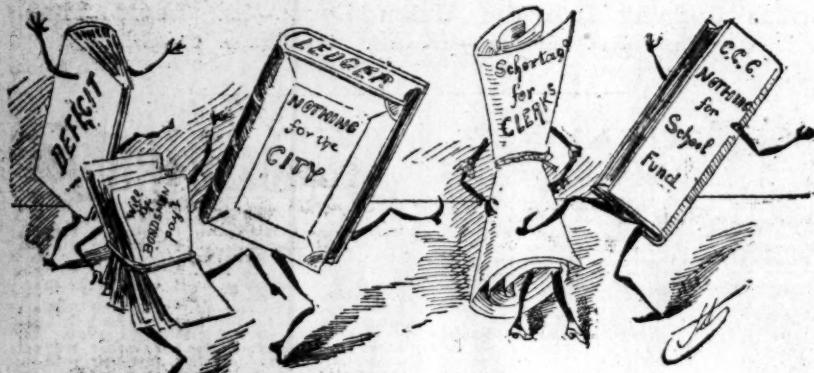
The Bread War in Carondelet is Not Without Its Benefits.



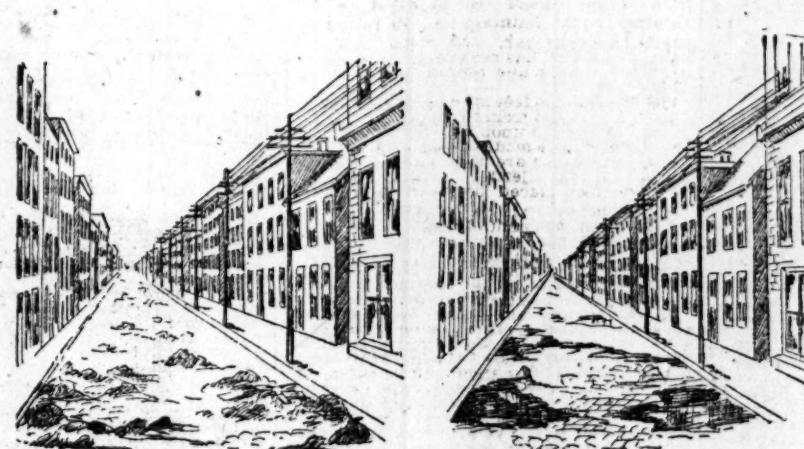
From the Jefferson City reports: "Representative Gernes is leading the forces of reform."



Mayor Noonan Testing Beer by the Nuremberg Method.



The Orgie of the City's Books.



Street Commissioner Murphy is Receiving Bids for Street Sprinkling.



HIS FAVORITE DIET.

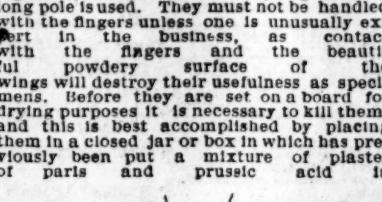
From the report of the proceedings of the House of Delegates on the smoke abatement bill: "Mr. Schoenbeck opposed the bill. He said smoke was healthful."

## RARE BUTTERFLIES.

### A GERMAN LEPIDOPTERIST GATHERS VALUABLE SPECIMENS IN ST. LOUIS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
Mr. Bernhard Gerhard, who was recently the guest of his son-in-law, Dr. Thompson of Lafayette avenue, is one of the most noted German entomologists of the day. In the field of insects Mr. Gerhard's specialty is butterflies, and according to his own statement he has been chasing them for the past fifty years. Since the time he was a boy 14 or 15 years of age he has made a study of lepidoptera, which in every day language means butterflies and moths. Mr. Gerhard has made collections from time to time for all the principal museums of Europe and the Continent. The main object of his visit to this country was to obtain specimens of butterflies and moths which can only be found here, and that object being practically accomplished he is now on his way south with a view of

catching several hundred specimens in and around Forest Park, and this notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Some few here, and for that reason are very valuable as additions to foreign collections. In describing the butterflies in them, some ordinary bag may not be used. They must be handled with the fingers unless one is unusually expert in the business as contact with the fingers and the beautiful powdery surface of the wings will destroy their usefulness as specimens. Before they are set on board for drying purposes it is necessary to clean them, and this is best accomplished by placing them in a closed jar or box which has previously been lined with a mixture of plaster of paris and prussic acid in



The Imperial.

proper proportions. The same object is sometimes accomplished by taking a wide mouthed jar and filling the bottom of it with pieces of laurel leaves. These leaves have a strong resinous taste and hence the fumes emitted from them are deadly. The specimens should be set before the insect becomes stiff. For this purpose he uses a shallow board with a groove in it to give place for the body of the insect. It may then be strapped down with small slips of tape or fastened with pins, though these latter should be gilt, so as to prevent the appearance of verdigris at points where the pins enter the specimens.

Mr. Gerhard has found, by placing it in a box with a layer of wet sand at the bottom and leaving it there for some time, it will become moist and flexible so that it can be handled without being easily broken.

In particular he has found, by covering the pupa with a small basket full of cocoons which he had gathered in

made for the British Museum brought \$7,500, while a number of others figured in the thousands of dollars. Single specimens from the tropics brought as much as \$300 apiece. Although butterflies and moths are distributed all over the world, they are found in greater abundance and variety in the tropics than anything else. There is one species of "bird-

winged butterflies" which measure fully seven inches across the wings and are relatively blue and brilliant green in color. Other species have a golden body.

All kinds of bird-winged butterflies are classed as Papilionidae after the system of Linnaeus, and all belong to the single genus Papilio. One of these species, the Papilio Machaon, is found in many parts of England, and Mr. Gerhard has it in his collection. It is commonly called the "swallow-tail," because of the peculiar formation of the lower wings.

On the Nymphalidae species, he had a fine specimen of the "Vanessa Io" or peacock butterfly. It is exceedingly gaudy in colors and the eyes on the upper and lower wings are the exact counterpart of the eyes on the body. A peculiar feature of this butterfly is the strongly contrasting colors of the body and of the wings. When resting on a surface of two or three feet it is easily distinguished from one of the brown butterflies.

This providential coloring is noticeable, however, in many other species, and serves to afford them protection and security while at rest from the numerous insectivorous birds which prey upon them.

The purple Emperor is another striking specimen of the British species. It is gaudy with very strong wings, and usually makes its home in the tops of the highest trees. It is also noted for its curious coloring.

After emerging from the egg the butterfly

passes through the larva and pupa stages, then gradually envelop themselves in a network of silk, from which in turn they emerge and develop in time into full-grown butterflies.

Among the specimens in Mr. Gerhard's collection the above cuts were made.

A. Generous Lepidopterist.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Marquis of Villaricosa had sent one day for a celebrated surgeon to cup her, as was the custom of those days. In some unaccountable way the doctor cut an artery by mistake; inflammation and blood poisoning set in, making it necessary to amputate the arm. The latter operation was also unsuccessful, and the Marquis died.

Before her death and while she was still in full possession of her faculties, she made her will, in which she bequeathed to the doctor in question a large sum of money to be paid him in annual instalments.

Conforming to this noble action the following conformed: he left to Dr. — that unfortunate outcome of his malpractice in my case will cause him to lose all his clients.

Mr. Gerhard estimates that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 different species of butterflies and moths, though some entomologists swell the number to 50,000. Of these some five or six hundred species are developed and live in this section.

During the latter part of September and October last Mr. Gerhard succeeded in

finding a few rare species in the collections of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

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## AWAITING MONEY.

St. Louis Engineers Plan Another Great Sewer System.

## A HUGE CONDUIT ALONG DES PERES THROUGH FOREST PARK.

The Next Costly City Improvement Which City Officials Believe Necessary — A Sewer to Cost About a Million Dollars — The County to Be Divided Into Sewer Districts.

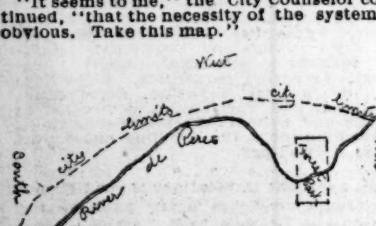
For a long time, the engineers in the Sewer Department of the city, watching the growth of the suburbs, have been talking with each other of the necessity of another great sewer like that one laid in the Mill Creek valley, to provide for the needs of the population living west of Grand Avenue. They are now nearly 100,000 people, and in ten years more, or even by the next census, it is estimated that the number will be over 300,000, or one-third of the three-quarters of a million people St. Louis will probably have then.

Engineers are proverbially conservative, and although Sewer Commissioner H. E. McNath had the idea of this great sewer in his mind two years ago, when he was in office, and even made some sketchy plans of it at one time, the project was never pushed to the attention of the Municipal Assembly or financial officers of the city. Always, just about the time when it seemed to the Sewer Department that the opportunity was ripe for the advancement of the plan some other city necessity that absorbed all the surplus revenue in the treasury seemed to get ahead of it. Now, when the financial strain caused by the building of the new City Hall seems to be a little relieved, the sewer engineers are bringing their plans forward again with the object of preparing things for the beginning of appropriations by the next Assembly. This time, the first step was taken by laying all the plans for the great conduit before City Counselor William C. Marshall, that the legal department could be enlisted on the side of the improvement at the very beginning.

## THE COUNTY BENEFITED.

"As the City Counselor has been described to me," said the City Counselor yesterday, "the idea is simply to turn the Des Peres River into a great sewer running from the Mississippi River in Carondelet, where the little stream empties, along the border of the city, through Forest Park, out of that near its northwestern corner, and across the city limits into the county. I understand that the cost of the whole thing will be probably about \$1,000,000, and I am very heartily in sympathy with the plan, after I have examined into the necessity for this sewer." I think that it should be the next great public improvement the city should carry out, and it ought to be begun as soon as the City Hall is finished.

My work on the matter has been principally on the question of taking in the county in the system. Many St. Louis people, you know, live in the county, and there are more of them every year. Of course you can't divide a system of sewerage intended for the health of the whole city by the boundaries of the city limits. So-called reasons demand that when a sewer is carried up to the city limits it should not stop there, the other side of the line being largely populated as this side. Nor would it be just to extend the sewer system over the line and flood the people who have gone there to get away from the benefit of the sewer system for which the people of the city pay. The only way in which we can arrange that satisfactorily is to give the State a power to make a law that will divide the county up into sewer districts and provide for the assessment of the property owners with the cost of the system. It seems to me," the City Counselor continued, "that the necessity of the system is obvious. Take this map."



## LIZZIE BORDEN'S HOROSCOPE.

An Astrologist Casts It and Outlines a Remarkable Life.

At the time of the famous Borden murder in Fall River last August, and when the attention of the American people was fastened almost exclusively upon the suspected daughter of the victim, the alert and diligent members of the press gave no pains to give the public every detail of Miss Lizzie Borden's career. Among other facts the year, month, day and date of her birth were casually mentioned.

Last week the date was given to a well-known astrologist, who, of course, was not informed as to the name or character of the person whose horoscope she was requested to cast. The result will interest all who have followed the career of the woman now in Trenton jail awaiting trial for one of the most atrocious murders of the century.

The astrologist busied himself a few moments in examining the horoscope and then, presently, the writer saw her looking most elaborately unconcerned and therefore not surprised by her carefully causal question.

"Is this woman closely related to you? That is, there must be some reason why you are so interested in casting her a third person. It seems in some cases to be unwarriable. Where the disclosures are made on the strength they may be greater than the strength of the person described. And it is manifestly impossible to reveal many secrets to those who have no right to penetrate them."

"Her occupations do not apply in this case?" said the reporter. "What do you find?"

"There is a great deal of sore trouble in this life-trouble in the home—trouble everywhere. The woman is a very peculiar person—not like other women. She is true, loyal and good, but she is not altogether reliable. Her life seems to have been blasted like that of a tree which frost has scoured. All the strength of the tree which has withered about her since she was 15 years old seems to have united to destroy her in 1892. It has been a terrible year to her, in the sense that July is a month of trial to her. You see, the outer woman has to be superior to the inner one. She is compelled to see herself as she is. This makes another strange.

"I told you before that she is a very peculiar person. I cannot be more explicit. No, her nature cannot be called cruel, but she is at this time in a condition which is very cruelly.

"She might witness the infliction of pain without flinching outwardly, for she has an indomitable will. She is very strong, I would say, with hand and pity all the time."

Her peculiarities are due to heredity. She has an ancestor, several generations back, who was a criminal and a murderer, and unsound. This woman is not insane, but her eyes and head are much affected and she is at this time verging upon a condition of mental derangement. She is destroyed.

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"Do you mean that she is not likely to live long?"

"It was necessary to reiterate the statements that the writer is not connected in any way with the subject of these astrologers, but the reporter did not explain more fully. Then with evident reluctance she said:

"This woman must die suddenly—a violent death. She will be the one who kills her. She will suffer so much, that if there is any hope for her, it is that she will be compelled to give her the means she craves to end the strain. She is there for some one else. She could go out, if she would speak, but she is silent. She is there for some one else. She is there for some one else. She is always conscious that a few words would free her. She suffers silently for another. In 1892, the other will die before the year is over. She will be a criminal in this life-trouble."

"You spoke of a sudden and violent death."

"It was written from the first that she must die of steel and by her own hand. This is the only crime of her life, but I see her as a criminal in this life-trouble."

"She will be the one who kills her. She will suffer so much, that if there is any hope for her, it is that she will be compelled to give her the means she craves to end the strain. She is there for some one else. She could go out, if she would speak, but she is silent. She is there for some one else. She is there for some one else. She is always conscious that a few words would free her. She suffers silently for another. In 1892, the other will die before the year is over. She will be a criminal in this life-trouble."

"The writer did not make a written report of this, but declined to do so. She said she would, on no account, make such predictions, either by word or pen, and was disengaged from the movement, while C. G. McCarthy, the newly elected Auditor of State, the author of a report, appealed to the farmers of the country for grain, and the whole glory of the banner State of the Union now rests with the farmers."

"The scheme is carried through, as it undoubtedly will be, by the agriculturists of the State are going to contribute a great deal more grain than they sent to famine-stricken Russia for a cause and result that will hardly prove as beneficial to humanity."

## A NEW FEATURE.

Commencing Feb. 1 all Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain trains, both through and local, will stop at Vandeventer avenue station to take on or let off passengers. Baggage, however, will not be handled at this station.

## MAKING DYNAMITE.

One of the Occupations of Women in Switzerland.

Written for the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Dynamite, aside from being a dread instrument in the hands of revolutionary politicians, is almost a necessary factor in the gigantic mining and engineering enterprises of the present day. The manufacture of the compound for beneficial use is carried on largely in several parts of Europe. Twenty-five million dynamite cartridges are produced annually by three establishments in France. The pioneer dynamite works were started at Isleton in Switzerland some twenty years ago at the instance of M. Louis Farre, the chief engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel. He saw the necessity for providing a powerful instrument that

## IOWA'S GRAIN SHOW.

## IT WILL, IT IS SAID, MAKE THE FORTUNES OF FOUR PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

## FARMERS CALLED UPON TO GIVE GRAIN FREE FOR A WORLD'S FAIR DISPLAY.

## THE VALUE OF THE EXHIBIT AFTER THE EXPOSITION CLOSES WILL BE ENORMOUS.

STATE OFFICIALS. HOWEVER, GENERALLY INDORSE THE SCHEME AND URGE THE FARMERS TO GIVE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 28.—The most gigantic scheme which has ever been formulated in this State is now under way. Four gentlemen are going to make an independent fortune this year.

The plan they have outlined is so stupendous that at first reading one is hard to grasp all the possibilities of the scheme.

The gentlemen have secured the endorsement of the State Executive Council and the Iowa World's Fair Commissioners. Every point to the success of their movement, and when they complete it they will have grain enough to corner the market at the World's Fair city and then scatter it broadcast in quantities almost sufficient to relieve the suffering of the poor of the country.

The Zulu oxies are under the charge of a Zulu chief and his tribe with two missresses, the chiefs and some of their Zulus, live at Rosemary Hall, a roomy, damp old building, as cold and damp as any English castle, and the Zulus are now possessed of rheumatism. It is a poor substitute to them for the royal kraal in South Africa. The steam leaves for the Cape they all come out in their huts and huddle roundly to one another. Then they hug themselves in their tiger skins and retire to their huts with their clean Zulus are remarkable, more so than their Zulus are. These, by the way, have taken to wearing boiled shirts, white hats and boots.

The gentlemen who are at the head of the movement—Messrs. Young, Denney, Cook and Jackson, all of Iowa—propose to make an exhibit of grain at the World's Fair. The Executive Council of the State has furnished them the plans of the magnificent Iowa Capitol building, and they will have it reproduced in glass, following the original proportions, and showing porticos, columns, domes and other architectural effects. When the building is completed it will occupy a prominent place on the grounds at Jackson Park, and will be filled with grain gathered from every nook and corner of the State.

Every farmer in Iowa will be asked to contribute a bushel of wheat, a bushel of rye, a bushel of corn, and a bushel of whatever he has.

He will be asked to contribute a bushel of grain, and the amount will be added to the amount of grain which he has given.

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## TALES OF THE ROCKIES.

A Tenderfoot's Adventure With an Inmate of the Pueblo Asylum—  
Rise and Fall of Maverick Bill—Uncle Billy and Two Tenderfeet.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I was visiting a friend in Pueblo recently, and one afternoon, being in an Edgar Allan Poe frame of mind, I decided to visit the insane asylum with a view of conversing with some of the civic service reformers boarding at that institution. I also wanted the views of a few Coloradans who were opposed to bi-metalism. When I am in search of statistical and expert testimony, I always go to headquarters.

Arriving at the building, I did not hand the superintendent my card, because I didn't have any newspaper men never carry cards, probably for the same reason that a shoemaker never wears a decent pair of shoes, but I made myself acquainted with the authorities and a keeper was instructed to show me through.

The first cheery idiot I met was a person who imagined himself to be Frederick the Great. He was about 4 feet 4 inches in height and weighed about ninety pounds. He proposed to prove that he was Frederick the Great by a talk, elderly patient, who had lost his mind by reason of great financial losses.

"Am I not Frederick the Great?" he asked of the old gentleman.

"Well, if you are Frederick the Great I'd like to see Frederick the Small," responded the demented financier in disdainful tones.

After a short time spent in the room where the harmless patients are kept, the keeper took me into a wide corridor lined with cells. We approached a cell door, when the occupant came forward, extended his hand through the grating and said in a mild, pleasant voice:

"Why, how do you do, sir? I am very glad to see you."

He was a perfect giant in stature, being about 6 feet 6 inches tall. He wore a long grizzled beard and long unkempt hair, and the hand he extended looked to me as large as the hand of fate.

I thought from his language that he was a politician and was about to accept his proffered hand and ask him about his chances of being elected, when the keeper rather rudely pushed me back, saying:

"Don't let that fellow get hold of you, or he'll tear you to pieces. He is one of the most dangerous patients we have. He murdered his wife and nine children in insane rage."

This incident rather unnerved me, and I did not remain and ascertain his views on the question of just how many campaign speeches a man may make without being guilty of "offensive partisanship."

I thanked the keeper for his kindness, bade the Superintendent "good afternoon" and left.

It was just about dusk when I left the building and I had not gone far, so it seemed, when I remembered that I had left my gloves lying on the table in the superintendent's office, and I returned to get them. I knocked loudly and the door was opened, but instead of the superintendent or one of the keepers, there had expected to see, there stood my long-ago lost long-haired pony friend, who in blank and saute tones invited me to "Come in."

I told him that I guessed I had mistaken the number and begged to be excused for my mistake, but the tall gentleman smiled sweetly, and in sweater tones said, "Come in."

I replied that I wanted to catch the next car, as I would have to hurry. I guessed I would postpone my visit until the next evening.

A large bony hand reached out into the twilight, and as I landed about six feet the other side of him in the hall and the door slammed shut, the tall gentleman said in saute tones:

"Come in. I have a special favor to ask of you. I am the guest of the house, and I would like to see you again."

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# HOME LIFE and WOMAN'S WORK

## WOMAN'S WORK.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting held by the St. Louis Woman's Christian Association and its branches at the Woman's Christian Home, No. 184 Washington avenue, took place on Wednesday and proved one of the most interesting occasions of the kind ever held by the members of the associations and their friends.

At 11:30 the officers and those interested had arrived, and the President of the association and all of its branches, Mrs. C. R. Springer, took the chair.

The exercises were held in the large saloon parlor of the building, and opened with the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," followed by a scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mrs. Sewell. Next came the rendering of the reports of the Woman's Christian Association by the Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Vincl and Mrs. A. H. Ellers.

Next upon the programme was a soprano solo by Mrs. Flora Taylor, followed by the yearly report of the Woman's Training School, by the Treasurer and Secretary, Mrs. Flckinger and Mrs. E. E. Hickok.

The reports of the Travelers' Aid Society were rendered by Mrs. Weber and Mrs. St. John.

This report was followed by a speech from Rev. Dr. Cannon of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, the lady members of which congregation have done much towards assisting the good work of the last society.

Reports were rendered of the Blin Girls' Home by Mrs. C. H. Dixon of 345 Washington avenue, the Treasurer, and Miss Blanche Burnet of 337 Bell avenue, who is the secretary.

After the report of the Blind Girls' Home, Dr. W. L. Smith made some remarks, followed by a contralto solo by Mrs. Nicholas Wall. This closed the forenoon exercises, by which time the parlors, halls and stairways were crowded with visitors and friends of the various officers, and the ladies retired to the dining-room of the Home, where a substantial lunch was prepared for their benefit.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Louise Sumner, and then the report of the Memorial Home was rendered by the Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Miles Sells, and Mrs. A. D. Wilson, and Mrs. James Green, treasurer of the building fund. This was followed by a few appropriate remarks from Rev. Dr. Snyder.

Next upon the programme was "Angels' Serenade," with violin obligato, by Mrs. Lotte Wallace Nelson, Miss Clara Clark and Mrs. J. C. Dickson.

The reports of the Young Woman's Christian Association, read by Mrs. Ellers and Miss Alice Lytton, was followed by a vocal solo from Mrs. Nicholas Wall and Mrs. Nelson.

Mrs. Springer was elected again as President of the association, and Mrs. Ellers, Avis, John Louderman, John Borth and Harry Hodgen, vice-presidents.

Each of the institutions have their president, vice-presidents and corps of officers, but the ladies above mentioned occupy the position of President and Vice-President of the association and its branches.

Before the meeting closed, which had proved most satisfactory to all concerned, a letter from Mr. James E. Yeatman to the President was read. Mr. Yeatman said:

"At a meeting of the trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home fund I was instructed to confer with you in regard to a name to be given to the new addition to the Memorial Home, as the name of Ralph Sellew was given to the addition erected with funds contributed by him. It has occurred to our board that the name of the first contributor to the home, to whom the inception of the home might be due, should be retained. The suggestion, the honored name of George Partridge, so long connected with our band, and whose liberal donations made it possible to secure the present home." It is needless to say Mr. Yeatman's letter met with the approval of the association.

### The Needwork Guild.

The Needwork Guild was first organized in England by Lady Wolverton, eight years ago, the condition of membership being only two new garments of useful clothing contributed each year. H. R. H. Princess Mary, the President of the London Guild, collected over 2,000 garments, many of which were made by the members.

In 1883 this guild was organized in America, the Central Bureau being in Philadelphia. A chapter was opened in New York, and on the 17th of November, 1882, a meeting was called in this city, presided over by Mrs. J. S. Stewart, President of the New York Guild of America, which was well attended, and at that time a St. Louis branch was formed, with Mrs. D. S. Tuttle as President, and Mrs. G. C. Chapman General President; Miss Kayser, General Secretary; Mrs. Charles Claffey, General Treasurer, and thirty-one section presidents.

On Jan. 10 and 11, 1883, the garments of thirty-one sections were collected and distributed to various hospitals, asylums, missions etc., also to a number of local cases of want.

The number of garments received were as follows: 1,000 coats; 1,000 boys' suits; 1,000 girls' suits; 1,000 infants' suits; 500 miscellaneous, \$44; total, 4,842.

Any one wishing to become a member of this guild may do so by notifying Miss Kayser.

### The Catholic W. C. T. U.

The Catholic Woman's Temperance Union held its regular semi-monthly meeting at St. John's Library Hall last Friday evening.

The society now numbers eighty-five members.

At the last meeting of the society the annual election was held, and Mrs. O. K. Lynch, Vice-President; Mrs. Thomas Lynch, Vice-President; Miss Virginia Hardy, Recording Secretary; Miss Nellie Lane, Financial Secretary; Mrs. F. E. Burt, Treasurer, and during the last three weeks orders have been received for seventy-five badges of the society from Decatur and Terre Haute, Ind.

The members of the local society are much gratified at a visit recently paid them by a delegation of St. John's Council Knights of Columbus.

The Catholic Woman's Temperance Union has for one of its special objects the redemption of women who have become drunkards, and in the past year the work of the members of the society make visits to various neighborhoods where they have reason to believe that such unfortunate members of their sex swell.

### White Cross Home.

The lady managers of the White Cross Home have secured the services of Mr. Philip

Ray, the well-known reader and humorist, who will give an entertainment at Memorial Hall, Feb. 20, entitled "Stray Leaves." The managers of this institution are anxious to secure money to build a new home, since the one at 131 North Twelfth street, which was opened as a reformatory for unfortunate girls Feb. 22, 1888, is owned by the trustees of the Orphan Home Fund, and the property is about to be or has already been sold.

The institution has been entirely supported by contributions, and the entire work of the house is done by the inmates. Mrs. D. W. Haydock and Mrs. W. W. Colver are both recently interested in this institution.

A donation of \$1,000 was given by the City Hall recently to try and interest the officials in their project for establishing a new home as a refuge for fallen women, as the original institution has been diverted from its original purpose.

### Woman's Training School.

The Woman's Training School, No. 838 North Fourth street, the lessons for this week will be as follows: Cooking, Monday from 9 a.m. to 12 m.; luncheon course, Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 12 m.; soup course, omelet, turnips, turkey, soup, turnips, marcois, croquette, cream in cases; Thursday from 9 a.m. to 12 m.; roast turkey, ham, gravy, sauerkraut, turnips, potato, pudding, game sauce. Thursday from 12 to 5 p.m., cook's class, boiled mutton, caper sauce, apple fritters. Stenography and typewriting will be held at the usual hours. Dressmaking, cutting, fitting and plain sewing are taught every day. Instruction in domestic culture are given every Monday from 4 to 5 p.m. New classes are forming in cooking, dressmaking, plain sewing and physical culture to begin about Feb. 15.

### Queen's Daughters.

The Daughters of the Queen, a Catholic women's charitable and benevolent organization, are looking forward with some interest to a lecture to be given for its benefit, on the "Coming of the Messiah," by Rev. Fr. J. L. St. John, a Church Entertainment Hall, Expression building next Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

Long will have a stereopticon to illustrate his remarks and he will use colored slides in addition to the lecture, there will be singing and several musical numbers.

Mrs. O. H. Lake will make a brief address in order to set forth the aims, objects, resources and achievements of the society.

The Annunciation Industrial School, a branch of the Queen's Daughters, now has a large attendance of students. The branch is unable to satisfy all the petitions for clothes on the part of men and women who are in need.

### Working Girls' Free Library.

The last entertainment of the Working Girls' Free Library Association was held at the rooms, 1510 Lafayette avenue. Prominent physicians deliver talks upon necessary health measures every Monday evening. On Tuesday the reading class meets, on Friday evening lessons in plain sewing, and on Saturday evenings the Mother Hubbard class.

The exercises were rendered by the Queen's Daughters.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Louise Sumner, and then the report of the Memorial Home was rendered by the Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Miles Sells, and Mrs. A. D. Wilson, and Mrs. James Green, treasurer of the building fund. This was followed by a few appropriate remarks from Rev. Dr. Snyder.

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### White Cross Home.

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## LATE WINTER FASHIONS.



A Street Gown.

Winter Dress for a Little Girl.

An Evening Gown.

## SOCIETY GOWNS.

### GORGEOS COSTUMES WORN IN "THE CRUST OF SOCIETY."

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

New York, Jan. 26.—In the matinee of "The Crust of Society" at the Union Square Theater the gowns worn by the ladies in the cast are strictly society gowns. They are the occasion of many ohs! and ahs! of admiration from the feminine portion of the audience.

Carrie Turner as Mrs. Eastgate Chapel wears an effective gown in the fourth act, effective if for no other reason than its perfect simplicity. It is an Empire costume of pale pink bengaline, that tint of pink seen only in the petal of a wild rose. The gown hangs straight, with a flowing effect, but so fashioned that there is a slight suggestion of the silk net embroidered in jet, through which the soft flesh tints of her neck are visible.

Outlining the yoke back and front is a deep bertha of black Chantilly lace. The robe is decorated towards the bottom with two rows about four inches apart of black and pink ribbon ruching. The sleeve is thoroughly balloon-like in its effect. It is made of the bengaline and reaches to the elbow, below which is a graceful fall of the black Chantilly lace. With this costume, and right over her heart, Miss Turner wears a huge bunch of dark purple violets.

under its bad treatment with wonderful fortitude.

You should see Eliza Otis in the second act if you want to behold a costume magnificent and unique. It is a creation coming originally from the brain of Miss



Miss Otis, in Act II.

Otis. The foundation of the gown is heavy broadcloth satin, made with a long court train. Around the bottom of the skirt is a deep bough of white Mechlin lace, and at the side and towards the edge of the train are two long, odd-shaped bows of mauve velvet, while caught in among the loops of the velvet is a little make-believe mink, with its head half framed in velvet and its tail twisted around a long loop of ribbon. The bodice of this gown is so short it hardly deserves the distinction of a mention. It is fashioned of mauve velvet cut very low. Over this bodice falls a deep bertha of Mechlin lace, and this is also decorated by one of the new bows designated "donkey's ears" and made of flaming scarlet velvet. The entire skirt of the gown is also edged with just violet embroidery.

In this same act Jane Stuart as Victoria Esmond wears an exquisitely dainty costume in

### FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

No. 1. Full high bodice and elbow sleeves in white satins, striped with shaded silks, and set off with broad belt and hem band in open gimp work on pink silk. Dark green velvet ribbon and bows droop on each side of the skirt, others connect the throat with the belt.

No. 2. Bodice gaged at the neck and at the waist, in pompadour washing silk, trimmed with lace on the bodice and with bows at the waist to correspond.

No. 3. Princess under dress, cut square, and low at the neck, in turquoise-blue pongee silk enhanced with shoulder straps, belt, streamers, and bows in blue ribbon, streaked with silver. Empire frock falling loose from the yoke in white Russian net or gauze; frilled epaulettes, long full sleeves. Muslin guimpe.



No. 4. Doublet skirt in white muslin, embroidered at the edge in washing silk or cotton.

Yarded rows of gimp simulate a corsage round the full bodice, the top of the bodice in plaid ribbon, connected together under a banty bow in keeping with that in the hair. A band of tiny tucks falls on each elbow sleeve.

No. 5. Low doublet, demimonde sleeves and skirt in white canvas, stripes with the foot falling to taste, and with forked bows at the waist. A band of white ribbon is tied around the waist, and a band of white ribbon is tied around the waist.

No. 6. Coat and terra cotta spats in chenille. Epaulettes in lace; plaitings to correspond with the foot falling, the narrower falling around the waist and opening of the bodice.

No. 7. Fabs shell-pink ponlin or cashmere shot apple-green, and ornamented with a band of pink galon, which surrounds the tunic sleeves, Tony collar, and the bodice slightly gathered at the waist.

Jane Stuart, in Act II.

pink and gold. It is an Empire dress, the foundation of which is pink scintillante, that shimmering silk which reflects the moonlight in its weave. The top of the costume clings tightly to the figure, and over it is a flowing drapery of pink chiffon.

The under-skirt is finished with a deep silk ruching, while the over drapery is spangled with gold and edged with an effective gold fringe. The short-waisted effect is obtained by an arrangement of gold lace. The sleeves reach hardly to the elbow and is formed of a simple drapery of pink chiffon with the gold spangles. With this costume is worn a jaunty white felt hat laden with white feathers, among which is one pink rose.

In the fourth act Miss Otis appears in a dark-green velvet and a peculiar shade of old-rose brocade silk. The green velvet skirt is edged with a band of sable, above which is a deep border of embroidery worked in gilt and silver

## BILL NYE ON DOGS.

ALL SORTS OF DOGS THAT HAVE BEEN IN HIS TRAIN.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
As times have improved during the past fifteen years I have tried to keep pace with the procession in a modest way and sort of do my duty according to my station. If the procession thought I was crowding ahead too fast I took the brush and cut across lots so as to meet it early at the grave.

This has required great earnestness, tact and good judgment on my part. As a result of these traits I have been admitted everywhere not only to "the highest society," but sometimes even to "the best." By keeping quiet and going away early, using great care to take the same umbrella I brought, I have now and again been admitted to some of the most refined circles, where I could study the furniture at my leisure and contribute to the pleasure of the guests by straightening out the various rugs which I had previously skated across the waxed oak floors.



The Early Dog.

As I have advanced socially I have tried to give to the great world an idea of my progress by the kind of dog I carried, just as a good Mason or Odd Fellow might wear an emblem to show what degree he was working under. My earliest dog was a simple-hearted, homeless thing, who had tried everything almost and had failed at it. He had been ostracized from good society, when he was young, at a drag hunt, where he joined the chase and came in fifteen minutes ahead of the pack because he had watched the preliminaries and had seen where the course lay from the top of a straw pile on the hill. So when he came in cheerily with his tongue out and expected plaudits and things he was kicked in the stomach by a coarse groan and told to avert.

Then he tried other things. He could not be a foxhound because he was a native American dog, with no pedigree to speak of, as it had been shut in a door once, or something, and so he had to go in entirely on his merits.

He went on the stage for a time, being willing to work his way up, but he "fallen up" on his lines, and of course nobody wanted a bloodhound that had stage fright. He was broken hearted, for he had a good voice and a quiet humor that pleased the audience very much indeed.

But he failed and came to me with nothing but unfructified hopes. He remained with us some time. He was a good watchdog, and would watch and guard anything so faithfully that nobody could get it from him. He was so faithful that way that I had to shoot him once before I could get my overcoat back in time to catch a train.

Then came other dogs, now and then one with a strain of blood in him.

I had one imported Irish dog. He was brought over by an Irishman who did some ditching for me. He came concealed in the



The Late Dog.

steerage. He was very fond of the children, especially a little boy of whom he was tender and just tall enough to be handy. We called this dog Little Lord Fauntleroy. That was because we could not see that he resembled Little Lord Fauntleroy except that he wore a sash once or twice after he jumped through a window, and short pants also in his youth.

Afterward I learned that he was an exile from Erin, and that a price had been set on his head there.

He was full of Ireland's wrongs. He had a good many of those to redress. That was the reason why he was here. Between me and his redressed Ireland's wrongs, I paid the damage. He lived on cold potatoes while in the old country, but here he wanted cold quail.

He is dead now.

He sat for his death mask two years ago. It is all I can do to remember him by except a memento which people notice who are in bathing with me at the seaside.

Since that I have learned that Ireland is not entirely populated by blooded Irish setters. Some of the native dogs in Ireland are quite bourgeois.

Lately I got a large English mastiff. We thought he would look well on the new lawn. I traced a team for him.

With him I got a box of dog biscuits and a pharmacopoeia. I met him at the train and had the car containing him side-tracked. I presume that he is no larger than some other English mastiffs, but the one I see seems larger, and I feel also like apologizing to him for the raw state he finds things in. I've got so I can meet Lord Chesterfield, who drives my team, almost on friendly terms now, but this dog makes me feel as I did when I gave my hand in marriage to my first wife—as one might, you know, who stood in the presence of a superior being.

I would no more tell him to "Go lie down"

## → "WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?" ←

## FUN AT A GLANCE.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

THE GUNGOES' TAME PELICAN.  
AUNTIE GUNGOE—"Wonder whar dem onery chilren is? Hope ter, massy dey ain't strayed away!"

AN UNTIMELY SUGGESTION.

BARBER.—Would you like to take a bath, sir?  
MR. HAYRICK (being shaved while in town).—Bath! Geewill-kins, man; this is only Wednesday!

Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humoristic Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

## Why He Met His Death.

From the Jeweler's Blaster.  
"Tell me what kind of a stone that is," asked a well-known jeweler of San Anselas, Cal., last week, exhibiting a peculiar looking specimen. The object of the question was a small, greenish stone, hardly larger than a small-sized marble. Various ways of opinion were hazarded, varying all the way from a piece of beer bottle glass to the petrified end of a mucilage sponge, by the jeweler.

"Hold it to the light," directed the jeweler. In this position the stone showed a remarkable crystalline structure, reflecting the light with a series of translucent prismatic colors of wonderful brilliancy.

"Diamond," "ruby," "sapphire," "emerald," "topaz," "onyx," "hornblende," "amethyst," ejaculated a chorus of knowing voices at the same instant.

"Neither," said the jeweler in a tone which caused the mercury in the balance scales to tremble, pointing to the stone below the zero mark.

"Neither. This is a sesquisulphide balanophoraceum sylvestre."

It was further mentioned that the time the jeweler was able to catch his breath and cool his throbbing brow by bathing them in the ice pickle.

"No, gentlemen," he continued in a calmer tone, some time later on, although the effects of his great agitation were still apparent in his voice.

"The jeweler (presenting her bill for \$20).—She need not receive anything, if she only

reception had set in and subdued the feelings which had possessed the assailant, he acknowledged that the act had been hasty, but the provocation was great. Before the time of death finally released the soul and the two had taken flight to the misty portals of the hereafter from whence none can break back, the man spoke softly enough to him self, or answering his own unseen, "Yes, I named it myself. It is a stamatic sesquisulphide balanophoraceum sylvestre."

"What were you so anxious?" a young man asked the jeweler, "about the news you were looking for news from the East?"

"News?" blurted the gray-haired man, who was sitting back in his chair. "No, we don't get news after no news in these days; we plumb down the lever and over the rail, reckless-like, to be the first to get a change of whisky! The St. Joeicker we had, got mighty tiresome between boats."

From the Detroit Free Press.

A certain Congressman, famous principally for his undidness, was in one of the small towns of his district making a speech. During the day a couple from up the creek saw

the man in the street corner.

"What's the man?" inquired the wife, who was interested in all the sights.

"Why, Marthy," was the reply, "don't you know him? He's our Congressman."

"Unconsciously, I suppose, "he wears a powerful dirty shirt."

"In course, in course," said his husband;

"but, Marthy, he's got to do something."

"In course, in course," when the excitement of the moment had cleared away and solemn

## Wanted a Change.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
In the old days along the Missouri river when steamboats were still people would up the creek in the stocks, especially when the wind was high, and they would at the breaking out of a fire "Steamboat! Steamboat! Come and get us!"

Then others would join in the shout until ten minutes later half the populace would be on the levee waiting for the boat to land.

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"News?" blurted the gray-haired man, who was sitting back in his chair. "No, we don't get news after no news in these days; we plumb down the lever and over the rail, reckless-like, to be the first to get a change of whisky! The St. Joeicker we had, got mighty tiresome between boats."

You see this is exactly Dickens' joke, the tattooed Zulu being merely substituted for the Spotted Baby.

In the old days along the Missouri river when steamboats were still people would up the creek in the stocks, especially when the wind was high, and they would at the breaking out of a fire "Steamboat! Steamboat! Come and get us!"

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Fish Fred the Burglar.—"I'm going to skip this town, only—"

"Good Lord! What's you beefing about?"

Fish Fred.—"Now, I was a-patrolling the house on the north side last night and kissed one just for luck. I'm blessed if she didn't chase me four blocks in her bare feet. She came mighty near compromis' me."

No Way of Knowing.

From the Buffalo Quips.

Jake.—"Cora has an aquiline nose, hasn't she?"

Fish.—"How could I know? She always turns it up at me."

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